WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,957—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	9th June.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4686	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Large Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinolich	2,650	1st July 1900
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 355.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

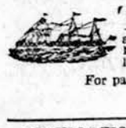
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900

CHEAP PASSAGE.



THE S. S. VILLE DE TAMATAVE, SAILING hence about 10th June, 1900, for DUNKIRK, has first class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For particulars, apply to—

VOLKART BROS.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th June.
" DCO. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	560	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,900, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 15th June, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,355	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 857 tons, on the 12th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 14th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussen, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th June, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SAFARI	1,432	Ahrens	8th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "NEWGUINEA, on or about, 10th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS'S BEERS,
Bottled by FOSTER & STONE.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by
IND COOPE & Co.

PILSENER BEER.

SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—
For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board.
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay. 1st May, 1900.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES FOR THE MONSOON.

1 Quart.	Size.....Each	Rs.	2
2 "	" "	"	3
4 "	" "	"	5
7 "	" "	"	10

A CONVENIENT AND EASY METHOD OF KEEPING CIGARS, MATCHES, GLOVES, FEATHERS, &c. DRY DURING THE RAINS

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE various Establishments of TREACHER and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th June. H. E. the VICEROY having been pleased to decree this day as a General Holiday.

H. R. HOYLES,
Acting Manager.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th June, under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, that day being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, throughout BRITISH INDIA on account of the OCCUPATION of PRETORIA by HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th June, 1900.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS HOME will be CLOSED on 16th June, for the Monsoon.

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for the information of Merchants and the Public generally that the GOODS BOOKING OFFICES of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at CARNAC BRIDGE, COLABA, and GRANT ROAD will be CLOSED TO ALL TRAFFIC on MONDAY next, the 11th instant.

F. W. HANSON,
Traffic Superintendent.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદરાસ ઈંડનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given in the interest of the Shareholders of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld. that they are requested to call over at the Registered Office of the Company, as early as possible and at any time during office hours and COMPARE their SHARE'S CERTIFICATES with the REGISTERED NAMES. Owing to certain informations lodged at the hands of the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company regarding some origination of fabricated Share-Certificates under forged Signatures, the Secretaries and Treasurers take this opportunity of CAUTIONING their Shareholders, which please note.

મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
" FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 ,, ...	3	4
" BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3	4
" Do, do. No. 4...	5	0
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Manekji Edulji Contractor, in pursuance of the power of sale conferred by the indenture of mortgage, date1 the 30th January, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th day of June 1900, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 633 3-9 three hundred and thirty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12, new Nos 1349 and 1380, old Survey No. 182 and new Survey No. 6937, together with the messuages, tenements, or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E ward Nos. 2316 and 2317, Street Nos 267 and 269 situate on Grant Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the west and north by the properties of the said Manekji Edulji Contractor and on or towards the east by a private road, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Manekji Edulji Contractor and beyond that by Grant Road aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr Furdoonji P Pavri solicitor at No 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GILDER STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of mortgage, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 28th day of December, 1898, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Framroz Jamsetjee Aga, the following property :—

Firstly.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land containing according to the deeds relating to the property, twenty thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, but by recent admeasurement twenty-eight thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts, together with all the tenements or buildings standing thereon, all which premises, are situate at Gilder Street, in the city and registration district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by Gilder Street, aforesaid, on or towards the west by a portion of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Line, on or towards the north by the Bridge called the Bellasis Bridge on the Bellasis Road, and on or towards the south by a public rain water drain.

Secondly.—All that piece of Foras Freehold land, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, situate at Gilder Street, aforesaid, in the City and registration district of Bombay, on the west side of the said Railway line, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Line, on or towards the west and south by Government land, and on or towards the north by a public drain, both which said premises hereinabove first and secondly described were formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 339, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, and 392, and have been latterly registered in the said books under Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880, and 13898, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 2811 (a) 2813, 2814, 2816, 2817, 2818 2819, 2820, 2821, (1) 2821 (2) 2821 (3) 2821, (4) 2822 (1) 2822, (2) 2823, 2824, 2825, 2827, and 2828, and street Nos. 98a, 102, 104, and 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 118 A, 118 B, 118 C, 120, 120 A, 122, 124, (2-3) and 126.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors to the transferee of mortgage, at No. 37, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away, instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders, at the back of partitions, &c.,—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER SUITS, &c., BEST Drab Silk Lustre, Rs. 36 Suit; Flemish Holland, Rs. 21 Suit; Tropical Flannel, Rs. 30; Cool Under-Vests, 6 for Rs 14; Soft Shirts, 6 for Rs. 15; Washing Ties, 6 for Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower).

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOLS (JOHN CONNON and BYCULLA SCOTTISH) will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 11th June.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MEMBERSHIP OF BOMBAY ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is OPEN to the Public. For advantages offered and full particulars, please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographic to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—A Choice Assortment of New Novelties in Platedware, Flower Pots, Vases, Fancy and useful Goods at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

COMMERCIAL TRAINING INSTITUTION prepares for London Chamber of Commerce, Pitman's Metropolitan School, and Clark's Civil service Accountancy Examinatios. Terms very moderate.—Apply 10 Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED.—European CARDING and SPINNING MASTER, for an up-country Mill. Apply stating terms to MANAGER, R. S. Rekchand Mohta Mill, Hinganghat.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—A large, airy and commodious upperstoried BANGALOW with Stable and out-houses, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, upto now occupied by Mr. K. R. Cama. For terms and other particulars apply to Seth G. G. TEIZPAL, next door, or at No. 53, Esplanade Road, Fort. Also a BANGALOW, TO LET, situate at 6th Khetwadi Lane.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—The whole Buildiug in Byramji Homji Street, Fort, up till now occupied by the Cathedral Girls High School, opposite Fort High School. For terms and other particulars apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Kevless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statictical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book fo Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poetsby W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE SIZE MAGOLICA JARDINEERS, TERRA COTTA FIGURES, LEATHER DRESSING BAGS, WITH FITTINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following consisting of large size magolica Jardineers, terra cotta figures and busts, mother of pearl inlaid clocks with side candelabras, morocco leather, large size travelling, dressing and writing bags with fittings, small dressing cases, best electro plated ware, alabaster ware, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Kalkadevi Road, opposite the Post Office, the stock-in-trade of Khoja Merally Moosa, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of new designed household furniture made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of single and double almyras, single and double bedsteads, chests of drawers marble top dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, easy chairs, light chairs, Austrian safe, blackwood and teakwood scantlings, carpenters' tools, etc.

The above is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khetwady Main Road, next to Mr. Sonawala's Bungalow, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockeryware cottage piano, folding harmonium, teak and brass bedsteads, table ornament, pictures, carpets, lamps, vase lamps, Tucker's argand lamps, handsome vis-a-vis, &c., the property of MUNCHERJEE CAVASJEE DAVUR, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Our Weekly Sale will take place on Tuesday the 12th inst. instead of Monday, the 11th inst. the latter being a public holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, &c,

1 twelve-bore C. F. hammerless ball and shot gun (imperceptible rifling) sighted to 150 yards,

1 paging machine of six wheels by V. N. G. Figgins.

1 ruling machine by Hairlie and Sons,

12 small type-writing machines, night lamps, electric call bells,

3 five-light and 2 six-light chandeliers, wall shades and hall sofas, &c.

1 marble soda fountain in three pieces.

A lot of wines in quarts and pints, consisting of Australian Hermitage, Ginger wine, Chambertin, Orange wine, and Carlowitz, 1 gold watch by James McCabe,

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fazel Mooji Ramji ex, s.s. Stolzenfels—F. M. R. 4449—

1 case furniture consisting of walnut and black chairs, arm chairs, revolving stools, foot stools and sofa bedsteads.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. J. H. Alliott and Co, Ld., Bombay.

8 casks containing 100 dozen double eagle Kodalis No. 4.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Sookhlaimul Nathoolal, contractor of Itarsi—

11 Cupas containing 29 sledge hammers.

AT 2 P. M.

2 new bicycles by Holden Juvenile Cycle Co.

Several second-hand pneumatic bicycles by different makers.

1 bay waler gelding 16 hands.

1 handsome light victoria.

1 strong built office shigram.

1 circular glass brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SUIT No. 610 OF 1894.

Jan Mahomed Haji Abd Suttar
vs.
Haji Abdula Hajee Abd Suttar.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the receiver appointed in the above Suit, the following properties, on the following days :—

LOT No. 3.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, on the eastern side of Tembeker Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1229 and 1230, and new No. 8394, old Survey Nos. 2370 and 2371, and new Survey No. 3823, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 72 and now under No. 71, Plate Nos. 30, 32 and 34, containing by admeasurement 243 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the said Tembeker Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Mahomed Khan Subedar Major, and on the south by the house of Bohra Gulam Husein Nulwalla, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jan Mahomed Haji Abd Suttar and Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Suttar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, Solicitors to the receiver.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, by John Roberts and others, best rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one handsome billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, marking board, lamp and matting complete, one iron treasury safe on stand by S. Weathers, one gentleman's bicycle by Hamberg, one Jaffrabad cow, 1-2-3 light incandescent gas lamp, 1 Zanzibar singing parrot, 1 iron large cooking stove, 1 double-pole hill tent with routi, 1 single-pole hill tent with routi, 1 strong and roomy vis-a-vis by Dykes and Co, Calcutta, with horse and harness, 1 Richardson built glass-fronted miniature brougham, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of T. J. WARD, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view, N.B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., on the same day.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the Underwriters—

14 cases Crosse and Blackwell oilmenstores, consisting assorted jams, red herrings, assorted essences honey, cheese, mushrooms, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M,

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 chest-nut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham,

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Landsdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Apollo Hotel, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood latest designed household furnitures of dinning, drawing and bedroom, made by Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, K. O. Hink's table, hall and hanging lamps, large size Persian carpets, Japanese table ornaments, Chubb's lock fire-resisting safe on stand, one Mahogany iron frame square piano by Rose and Co., English ice box, &c., &c., the property of C. G. GREGOR, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Slaughter House, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockery, best platedware, one sweet-toned Mahogany cottage piano by Brandy and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, and rugs, &c., the property of the late Mr. W. SAUNDERS,

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, just opposite Messrs. Kanny and Co., watch-makers, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household latest design furnitures, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated Japan table ornaments, marble fifteen days' clock, Hink's K. O. table lamps, Brussels carpets, ladies' and gentlemen's bicycle, etc., etc., the property of H. VOGEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1900.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS appertaining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case," printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to about 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

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Care of
The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, Fort, Bombay

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FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	0	10

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(LONDON).

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For Pipes and Cigarettes, and of every other Smokers' Requisites of a Superior Quality and exquisite workmanship.

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AT 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and man

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Government of India having sanctioned the raising of a LOAN of Rs. 1,50,000, (rupees one lakh and fifty thousand) by the AKALKOT STATE, under Government Guarantee, Tenders for the same are invited. The Loan will bear interest at Six per cent. per annum and will be repayable by annual instalments of Rs. 15,000, (rupees fifteen thousand). The State has no other debts. Tenders either for the whole or any part of the L an should be sent to the Political Agent, at Sholapur, so as to reach him before noon on the 15th of June, 1900.

A. F. MACONOCHIE.
Political Agent, Akalkot.

Camp Pandharpur, May, 31st 1900.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 8-6m., 7-23s. Low water, 1-18m., 1-31s. Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

REPORTED THEFT OF A WATCH.—Mr. A. Leslie, of the Government Telegraph Department, who resides at Frere Road, has reported to the police the theft of a gold watch, of the value of Rs. 100, from the pocket of his waistcoat, which was left hanging in his dressing-room.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Jai, a Hindu widow, aged about sixty years. The deceased resided with her relatives at Stone Bunder, Frere Road, and maintained herself by collecting rags and selling them. About six days ago, Jai was returning home, when she was knocked down by a horse attached to a shigram at Mint Road, and one of the wheels grazed her left leg. The driver of the carriage shouted out to the woman but she appeared to have been confused, and hence the accident. The police appeared on the scene, and had the woman sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died on Wednesday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Elanazan prosecuted Luximan Narayen, an old offender, before Mr. W. Webb, on two charges of theft of sundry articles, of the value of Rs. 3-4, the property of Dajiji Babaji, a mill-hand, and Babaji Mahadoo, a peon. The complainants reside at Girgaum. On Wednesday night, they left their dhoturs and other clothing hanging on a nail in the passage of their chawl. During the night the accused stepped into the chawl, and made off with the property. While going along the Girgaum Road with the clothing under his arm, he was arrested by the police, and the property was subsequently identified by the complainants. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced by the magistrate to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bala Nagu, a silversmith, appeared to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust, preferred against him by one Ramkrishna Harry. Mr. Dastur, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that complainant gave two silver armlets to the accused to repair and the latter promised to return them after three days. But he failed to do so, and after putting off the complainant from time to time he disappeared for some time. Subsequently complainant met him on the road and made him over to the police. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was then convicted of another charge of a similar nature, and was sentenced to a further term of three weeks' hard labour.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Sunday, at Lower Damaun, there were seven deaths, one from cholera and six from starvation. On Monday, the 4th instant, there were four deaths, two from cholera, one of the victims being Dr. Antonio Fernandes (whose place will remain unfilled for a long time), one from dysentery and one from starvation. On Tuesday there were five deaths, three from starvation. It is to be regretted that there is neither a charitable hospital nor a poor-house for the accommodation of the emigrants and they are left to die on by the side of the public road. On Wednesday morning a woman was found lying on the road in Kathoria with a child a few days old. It is an unfortunate circumstance that though immediately after the death of Dr. Antonio Fernandes the whole of his family removed to another house, the doctor's youngest brother was attacked. He is under the treatment of Dr. John Muniz, but is in a precarious condition.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—A Variety Entertainment was given last night at the Gaiety Theatre, by the members of the St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, the attendance being fairly large. The first part of the programme consisted of minstrelsy, in which sentimental and humorous songs were rendered by Messrs. F. Davern, M. Navin, R. Hagan, W. E. Rice and W. H. Meyers. They were all well received, and Mr. M. Navin and R. C. Keating as the cornermen, with Mr. W. H. Hayes, as interlocutor helped to make the proceedings lively and attractive. A humorous farce, entitled "He Carries a Razor" followed, and the efforts of the actors were much appreciated. The second portion of the performance consisted of a duet, glee, cornet solo and comic songs, and they were all satisfactorily sung and played. The last item on the programme was a funny sketch, called "Slocum's Dog," the performance of which was productive of great mirth.

SUICIDE OF A CARPENTER.—An inquiry was held yesterday morning, at Matoonga, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Shrikrishna Raghoonath, a Hindu, aged about twenty-two years. The deceased resided with his brother Cashinath at Dadur and worked as a carpenter in a saw mill. About eight months ago deceased lost his father and the loss preyed heavily on his mind. He drew a very small salary and he tried to get a better job in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops but failed and he was in consequence very despondent. He was to be married on Sunday last, but the marriage had to be put off. On Tuesday mornin, Shrikrishna went out saying he was going to the railway workshops. He did not return home and on the following morning his younger brother went to Chimbhoor in search of him, but could not find the deceased there. While returning home through the fields at Matoonga, he saw a skull cap and a coat belonging to the deceased lying near a well. He went to the well and on looking in, noticed the body of his brother floating on the surface of the water, face downwards. Since the death of his father, the deceased would not talk with his brother or other relatives in the house. He did not like to work as a day-labourer, but was anxious to get a permanent job. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	The Absent-minded Beggar..Kipling and Sullivan
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Reminiscences of—England	Godfrey
Spanish Waltz...Torer	Translateur
Fantasia (Great Britain and her Colonies)	Under the British Flag ..... Kappe
March	The Soldiers of the Queen...Hume

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

*Synopsis :—
Introduction—The National Anthem.
Great Britain.—English Song: "The Dashing White Sergeant." Irish song: "I'm the Boy for bewitching them." Welsh song: "Fair Cambria." Scotch song: "Here's a health to one I lo' best."
Canada.—The Canadian National Song: "The Maple Leaf for ever." "Vive la Canadienne" (French Canadian.)
Hong Kong.—Chinese Flower Song "Mo-li-wha."
Burma.—National air "Kayah Than."
East India.—Mand song—Hindustani air.
Australia.—The Australian National Song "There is a Land where summer skies."
South Africa.—song: Isle of Beauty." Kaffir Dance.
New Zealand.—The National Song "God defend New Zealand."
Finale.—Sailors' Dance, Hornpipe, and
RULE BRITANNIA.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Chambers charged Kurrimdin Faziddal, a fireman on board the P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, with the theft of a table-cloth, valued at Rs. 14. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that, on Wednesday afternoon, while the accused was going out of the gate at the Victoria Docks a police sepoy stopped him, and on searching some bedding, which he had with him, the table-cloth was found wrapped up in old clothes. He was taken to the s.s. Egypt, where Mr. W. F Glennan, an officer of the ship, identified the cloth as that of the Company. The accused pleaded innocence and called witnesses, who said that he had no bedding with him at the time of the search. He had a box, but, on opening it, nothing was found. They further stated that during the search the tablecloth was seen near the foot of the accused. They could not say how it came there, but they suspected that Moobarak Bilal, a Siddee fireman, who was with the accused at the time, had thrown it there. The magistrate declined to believe the case for the defence and sentenced the accused to two months' hard labour.—Moobarak Bilal, a Sidee fireman of the s.s. Egypt, was then charged with stealing a table-cloth and a napkin of the value of about Rs. 15. The accused admitted that the articles in question were found in his bedding but he said he did not know who put them in. He was also sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri.....	7	1	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada....	8	3	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada....	4	2	45
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	7
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	27
Total.....	22	13	162
Total plague deaths to date...	75,155	64,039	
Same date last year....	17	12	93
Small-pox	2	1	
Cholera	11	12	

BANDORA.

No case and no death from plague were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 6th inst.

PREVENTIVE OPERATIONS.

The following summary of Plague operations during the week ending the 25th May is published in the *Government Gazetee* :—

The total number of cases and deaths in the Presidency, including the Native States, fell to 533—428, being a decrease of 102—156 on the figures of the week preceding.

Outside Bombay City, the worst infected places were Karachi and Bandra. At Karachi the disease decreases steadily. Bandra again grew worse during the week.

The plague decreased in Karachi and Aden and in the States of Cutch and Janjira. In the latter State, however, the improvement is not steady.

There was no appreciable change in the other infected areas. The disease continued to linger in a mild form at Porbandar in the Kathiawar State, and in the town and cantonment of Belgaum and at Chewl and Dapoli in the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts, respectively.

The total number of infected places in the Presidency, including Native States, was 32, being a decrease of one.

During the week the following places were reinfected: Marol, Eksar and Bhiwndi in Thana District and Durgapur in Cutch.

Abnormal total mortalities were reported from the following uninfected places :—

	Total mortality.	Average.
Poona City	164	48
Sholapur	113	37
Barsi	84	20
Nasik	46	23
Bilsar	33	84
Pandharpur	27	16
Tasgaon	20	7
Mandvi (in Surat)	15	20

The total mortality of the following infected places was also higher than the average after deducting the plague deaths :—

	Total mortality.	Average mortality.	Plague deaths.
Karachi.....	240	55	60
Thana	24	10	1

The following districts and Native States remained free from plague during the week :—

Districts.	Native States.
Ahmedabad	Akalkot
Ahmednagar	Aundh
Hojapur	Bhor
Broach	Dharampur
Dharwar	Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country
Hyderabad	Mandi Kantha
Kaira	Palanpur
Kanara	Rewa Kantha
Khandesh	Sachin
Nasik	Savanur
Panch Mahals	Savantvadi
Poona	
Shikarpur	
Sholapur	
Surat	
Thar and Parkar	
Upper Sind Frontier	

RAILWAY INSPECTION.

The following summary of results of Railway Medical Inspection, Bombay Presidency, for the week ending the 25th May 1900, is published for information :—

During the week 8 plague cases were detected, 6 having been actually suffering when removed from trains and 2 having developed plague within short periods after removal; 6 of the above were detected at Kalyan (all from Bombay), 1 at Palghar (from Bandra) and 1 at Anand (from Baroda). 341 passengers in all were detained for observation; 2,394 subjected to the clinical thermometer test, and 4,164 disinfected as follows, viz.:—At Anand 877; at Kalyan 3, at Bhusaval 187; and at Poona 3,097. In all 1,144 plague cases have been detected up to the end of the week under the revised system. 715 of these have died; 401 have recovered; 11 have been transferred; and 17 remained under treatment.

SEA INSPECTION.

The following is a summary of results of Sea Inspection at Bombay for the week ending the 25th May :—2,461 out-going vessels, including native sailing craft with 24,773 crew and passengers were medically inspected, the clothing and bedding of 1,899 persons were disinfected and 242 outward bound persons were rejected. Two cases of plague, 14 of small-pox, and 6 of cholera were detected from outward inspections and vessels lying in the harbour. One country craft with 8 crew and 6 passengers from Mozambique was inspected on arrival in Bombay harbour and were found free from jigger. The vessel was granted pratique.

The following summary of Plague Operations in Bombay City during the week ending the 26th May 1900, is published :—The total mortality as registered at the cemeteries fell to 1,414, being a decrease of 114 on the figures for the previous week. 36 deaths were not traceable in the City. Including cases treated as suspicious, there were 509 deaths from plague, 38 from small-pox and measles, 27 from relapsing fever and 64 from cholera, leaving, 765 due to ordinary causes against an average death-rate of 556. Of the 765 deaths, 111 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa. The Fort North, Esplanade, Dongri, Girgaon and Second Nagpada Sections showed a slight increase in the death-rate; while in the Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Mazagon, Tarwadi, Tardeo, Byculla, Parel and Mahim Sections there was a slight decrease. The total number of inoculations performed in the City up to the end of the week under report was 193,725.

The figures for plague attacks, deaths, and total mortality are compared below.

Period.	* Plague Attacks.	*Plague Deaths.	Total Mortality.
Week ending 27th May 1899...	159	147	797
Do 5th May 1900.....	472	359	1,822
Do 12th May 1900.....	356	332	1,591
Do 19th May 1900 ...	357	247	1,528
Do 25th May 1900 ...	315	212	1,414

* Suspicious attacks and deaths are not included.

The admissions to Hospitals and Camps are shown in the following statement: 318 plague cases were under treatment at the beginning of the week. 99 were admitted during the week. Recoveries and deaths were 63 and 72 respectively.

PIRACY ON THE MALABAR COAST.

TINDAL HUSSEN BEARI, Commander of the Muchua Mamoody, of Mangalore, 37 tons, flying British colors, arrived at Tellichery from Cochin on the 19th May, with a manifested cargo of 300 bags of rice, 100 of sugar and 119 packages of sundries. The Tindal reports that on the voyage from Cochin between 8 and 9 p.m. on the 4th instant, while the vessel was off Kuri Kuyi, about 6 miles south of Chowghar, four fishing boats came alongside the vessel. There were about 25 armed pirates in all the boats. The pirates left a man in charge of each boat and then boarded the vessel and overhauled it, besides thrashing some of the crew on board. The Tindal was very roughly handled and still bears marks of violence on his person. The pirates carried off Rs. 40 and as much cargo as they could take. This latter amounted to 6 bags of sugar and 2½ of rice. Some of the pirates appeared like Syrian Christians. There is a nest of determined sea robbers on the Ponani Coast, and the vessels plying between Cochin and Northern ports have frequently been boarded by these desperadoes and outrageously dealt with. Successful enterprises appear to be making the pirates very bold and preventive measures should be undertaken without delay.—*Times of Malabar.*

The MESSAGE of PEACE is always appreciated and respected by all true men, for many of us hope the time is not far distant when it many be universally adopted by all nations. When this comes to pass happiness and prosperity will be the rule and not the exception. In the meantime, Holloway's Pills and Ointment have largely helped to make foreign nations understand that Englishmen delight in alleviating pain and suffering. These wonderful remedies have been blessed in many lands for the relief they have afforded and the cures effected. They are specially adapted for all complaints affecting the liver, stomach and kidneys, and at this season no family should be without a supply.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: It is announced that the Crown Prince of Germany whose majority was celebrated at the beginning of the last month, is coming out to visit this country next cold weather. It is needless to say that during his sojourn in India he will everywhere be received with ovation and respect. As the great grandson of our beloved Queen, he will be treated by the people with a feeling akin to adoration. As the son of the German Emperor, who has so generously exerted himself on behalf of the famine-stricken in this country and whose sympathetic and touching wire to our Viceroy we all remember, he will be welcomed everywhere by a grateful populace. It shows the very friendly feeling existing between England and Germany that the German Emperor would have thought it fit to send the Crown Prince to India.

THE LATE MR. W. F. SINCLAIR.

Recording the death of Mr. W. F. Sinclair, formerly Collector of Colaba and Thana, the "Indian Spectator" states: Mr. Sinclair was a friend of the people, though sometimes he went about the wrong way to serve them, and took long to be set right. But he had none of the insidious, unreliable character which brings British rule into disrepute with the mass's. W. F. Sinclair was transparent even as a bully, and could laugh heartily at his own discomfiture. To the fisher community of Colaba, and, in short, to most poor people using the sea coast, he did a real service some years back by providing them with the life boat "Louise Margaret," named after the ever popular Duchess of Connaught.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS.

With regard to the agitation of the shareholders of the G. I. P. Railway with a view to increasing their annuities, the "Indian Spectator" says: The Secretary of State needs all the support that Indian public opinion can give him in resisting the agitation which the shareholders of the G. I. P. Railway Company are promoting with a view to increasing their annuities in which much of the price of the Railway will be paid. The terms of the contract are clear, that the annuities are to be based on the average market value of Government stock. The shareholders demand that they should be based on its par value, and influential business persons in London seem disposed to make common cause with them. This is no doubt, the outcome of the old feeling that still lingers to a large extent, that India is a land out of which Englishmen should get as much as they can, without reference to right or justice. This is the feeling that dictates the agitation of the members of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Fund, and now, of the shareholders of the G. I. P Railway.

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF REVENUE.

The "Gujerati" reiterates a complaint with regard to the refusal of Government officials to grant suspensions or remissions of revenue: Only two weeks ago we pointed out that there was considerable dissatisfaction in the famine-stricken districts at the inexplicable reluctance shown by the Bombay Government in granting suspensions and remissions of revenue. The revenue collector is still doing his work, and the question that the public have to consider is whether steps should not now be taken to tell government that they are taking a serious responsibility upon their shoulders with regard to the future of the famine-stricken districts by trying to recover dues which the cultivators are unable to pay. If the local government were disposed to impress in right earnest upon the supreme government the urgency of suspending and remitting revenue, we do not think Lord Curzon's government would unfeelingly come in the way of such measure of relief. But the attitude shown by the local government in replying to interpellations in council on the subject of suspensions and remissions of revenue is certainly not very encouraging, nor does their summary treatment of the several petitions addressed to them praying for the remission or the postponement of the levy of assessment inspire one with the hope that they will act in the same spirit of liberality which was shown by the Governments of the Punjab and the North-West Provinces in the last famine.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY FUND.

The "Rast Goftar" remarks: It was a happy idea to start a Queen's Birthday Famine Fund to provide clothing to the famine-stricken. How sadly this is needed to be done is being borne out by all those who have seen something of the famine-camps, or who have imagination enough to conceive in what tatters these poor starvelings must now be moving.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes: There cannot be a more laudable purpose for which money can be given. All those who have visited the famine camps speak of the ragged condition of the workers; and it is but meet that an effort should be made to clothe them. It must be remembered that the distress is so deep and widespread that all that is being done to alleviate it is hardly adequate. Therefore, every scheme that aims at lessening the effects of the calamity is to be welcomed.

THE LATE MR. T. B. KIRKHAM.

Of the late Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the "Rast Goftar" says: The Presidency has lost a good old friend in the person of Mr. T. B. Kirkham. An authority in educational matters, Mr. Kirkham's services to us were of a type which we cannot expect from every Educational Inspector or Director of Public Instruction. There was much in his making of a special character, which gave him an advantage over his compeers in the educational line. He belonged to a noble profession, and remembering what he did in his line, it is certainly not to be questioned. That the educational department of the Presidency was certainly the richer for his presence on the staff of its higher officials, but those who knew him intimately had often the occasion to ask themselves whether he could not have made a greater name in another field, and done better justice to his talents and abilities had he chosen to enter a profession, for which his keen grasp of intellect and forensic powers were so well adapted. Courteous and clever, clear-headed and kind-hearted, the late Mr. Kirkham would have made himself popular anywhere, and proved himself a valuable acquisition to the public life of any city. It is a pity that we are losing Anglo-Indian friends of his type so fast now-a-days, either by death or by retirement.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIAN FAMINE

The "Indian Spectator" is of opinion that the acceptance of a grant from Her Majesty's Government at the present time is inadvisable. Our contemporary adds: Lord George Hamilton, once again pressed, has once again declared that if the financial resources of India prove inadequate to the requirements of the famine, Her Majesty's Government will assist. The only difference between this and the previous answers lies in the fact that the Secretary of State seems to think that the resources of India may prove insufficient on the present occasion. Somehow, this proposal of an Imperial grant is one which we are unable to entertain with enthusiasm. It is bad policy to be the subject of the generosity of one who has not been just to you. The case between India and England, as regards certain heavy disputed items of expenditure, is still pending. To accept a grant at the present time would not only look like a plaintiff being maintained at the expense of the defendant during the pendancy of the suit, but will give room for Her Majesty's Government to delay, if not to decline, restitution on the ground that since they had to come to the help of India in the last resort, it did not matter if they took a little more than what was actually due from her in ordinary times.

THE PROVINCIAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Rast Goftar" thus refers to the address of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade at the last Provincial Social Conference: The address delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade before the last Provincial Social Conference, held at Satara, was as all his addresses are, philosophic and eloquent. A masterly exposition of the difficulties which beset the path of Social Reformers in this country, it was at the same time a conclusive reply to the Obstructionists who inveigh against progress on historical and scriptural grounds. We rejoice to note that the proceedings were everywhere successful, and that the results of it have answered to the fondest anticipations of the small but ever increasing band of workers, who follow the lead of Mr. Ranade. The Reactionists must have found by this time that, even in some of the centres of this Presidency which but a few years ago were reputed to be the strongholds of orthodoxy, the Reform movement has entered upon a stage from which it would be hoping against hope to dislodge it.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses: For the first time during the history of the presidency the political gathering styled the Provincial Conference was accompanied by the friends of social reform utilizing the occasion to meet together for the discussion of social subjects; and it is a matter of great satisfaction that it was done so. We congratulate our sister community of the Hindus at Satara that they have recognized the supreme necessity of supplementing the work of the Political Conference by inviting the friends of social reform to come together, and discuss the many and vital points concerning the social advancement of the community. Mr. Justice Ranade, that indefatigable worker, that embodiment of all that is true and great and noble, was again to the forefront and the very able and instinctive address which he delivered to the Provincial Social Conference at Satara was as soul stirring an appeal to his audience as any that can be imagined.

DEEP WELLS AND SURFACE RESERVOIRS.

The "Indian Spectator" asks if it be true that the districts of Colaba and Ratnagiri have escaped the horrors of famine this year. Our contemporary continues: And is it also true that this practical immunity of the two districts is due to a number of wells sunk during the last famine with grants-in-aid from Government? We have little doubt ourselves that the sinking of deep wells would be far better than huge surface reservoirs over which thousands are employed, for months, and which, after all this labour and expense and the dislocation of our village economy, are dependent upon rainfall. Like Egypt, India must be made independent of the monsoon rains as far as practicable. Irrigation is the best means of doing this, and no item in the programme of irrigation stands out so boldly for adoption as the sinking of wells in and about villages. We have seen parts of the N.-W. Provinces smiling with health and prosperity when all around was drought and famine. And this was due to the existance of wells and small canals dotting the little district. The sinking of a well may cost more in Bombay than it does in the N.-W. P., but even then it is infinitely more productive than vast surface tanks or metal breaking, got up sometimes for the show of the thing, under pressure from above.

HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN AND THE KHOJAS.

The "Rast Goftar" refers to the claims which H. H. the Aga Khan has established to the gratitude of his numerous followers: H. H. the Aga Khan, on his return from his tour in Europe, has been busy looking after the welfare and well being of the Khoja community, of which he is the social and spiritual head. His Highness's predecessors had not had those peculiar and particular advantages which the present incumbent of the high office seems to have in maintaining the dignity and usefulness of that office. He has not only received the best English education that could be had in India, but he has also the supreme advantage of finishing that education during his recent tour in England and on the Continent. Though young in years, he seems to have gathered ample experience of the world. Conscious of the responsibilities of his high position, he has always discharged the rather difficult and delicate duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of those who look up to him for social and spiritual guidance. That he has the interest of the Khoja community at heart there can be no two opinions. On his return journey from Europe, he made it a point to visit Karachi and Kathiawar, where a large number of the enterprising members of the Khoja community carry on different trades with all parts of the world. The wealthy and well-to-do Khojas can of course hold their own even at the present juncture when dual calamities are devastating some of the largest provinces in India, but the poorer and even the middle classes, who find it hard to make both ends meet, have received timely aid and assistance from His Highness, who had the advantage of witnessing the condition of many of his followers with his own eyes, and who accordingly afforded them such relief as was urgently required by them during the most critical period of the famine. Pecuniary help to the extent of over a lakh of rupees has been rendered by the Aga Khanf or the relief of his followers, and for the purchase of cattle for agriculturists to carry on their operations as soon as the rains set in. The Khojas, both in Karachi and Kathiawar, have been well looked after by His Highness' agents and it is satisfactory to note that they are not just at present in need of any further relief.

A BROTHER'S FATAL MISTAKE.

DEATH FROM AMMONIA-POISONING.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry last evening, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Ramji Krishnaji, aged about twenty-five or thirty years. The deceased was employed as a delivery peon in the Government Telegraph Offices and resided at Tamarind Lane, Fort. He occasionally called at his brother's place at Lohar Chawl and took meals with him. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Ramji went to his brother's and complained of pain in his abdomen. The brother thereupon took out a small bottle from a box and having poured some of its contents in a tumbler, gave it to the deceased and asked him to drink it, telling him that it was essence of ginger, and would soon relieve him of the pain. After drinking the stuff, the deceased complained of a burning sensation in his throat, chest and abdomen. The brother smelt the empty bottle and immediately discovered that instead of giving essence of ginger, he had by mistake given the deceased some liniment, which had been kept in the house for external application, against chest complaint. The brother also then remembered that the essence of ginger was finished a month ago. The bottle of the essence of ginger was of the same size as that containing the liniment and the colours of their contents were also similar. The two bottles were kept in one wooden box. At the desire of the deceased the brother took him to a Hindu doctor at Kalbadevi Road, who examined him, and advised his removal to a hospital. The brother then took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was admitted. Dr. Lafond, House Surgeon at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, said that deceased on admission complained of severe burning pain in the mouth and throat. The mouth and tongue were much corroded. A few hours after admission deceased became unconscious and died at a quarter past 2 o'clock the same afternoon. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to ammonia-poisoning. The bottle now produced contained a little compounded camphor liniment which contained a large quantity of a strong solution of ammonia. One-sixth of the contents of the bottle would be about a table spoonful, and a tea spoonful, if taken pure, would be sufficient to cause death. The brother of the deceased had informed the house surgeon that deceased had drunk it pure and not with water.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from ammonia-poisoning, some liniment containing a strong solution of ammonia having been given to him by his brother Pandoo Krishna, in mistake for essence of ginger.

THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having seen an article on remedy for cholera which Mr. C. B. D. has done well in publishing, I give another useful prescription for the same disease, which has proved of much use up to this time. Medicine, the bark of the root of "Akra or Madar," (a tree which generally grows in fields or hills from two to seven feet high, having two or three branches like a cane, and some leaves just after the palm of the hand, containing some milk in them) 1-2 a tola bark, 1-2 a tola black pepper, and 3 masas or 48 grains Indian tobacco. First, powder all these together, then grate them finely, and passing through the cloth, and kneading it in "onion juice, as required, make little pills of the bulk of "Moongh" grain, each pill of 2 grain only. One pill should be given every half or quarter of an hour until the symptoms are gone, then stop the medicine, also. Instead of cold-water use water boiled with anised, coriander, green or dry mint, each 1-2 a tola and cardamum 3 masas (or quarter of a tola) putting all these in a little bundle of cloth in one seer of water and cooling it afterwards. At the time of convulsion, apply to the convulsive parts of the body, spirit camphor (or Burmans camphor) mixing it with turpentine oil, each, 6 masas or in equal quantity, or in case of bloating of the stomach apply to the pit of the stomach one chattak blos-oms of the palas tree, (Tesu) boiling in one seer of water.

If the patient suffers from pain in chest, give some diluted sulphuric acid in a little water. For 24 hours no diet, after relief "Moongh" soup should be given to the patient, and gradually simple and light. Communication with the undersigned, of the result is requested.

SYED AHMAD KHAN,
Librarian to the Victoria Institute,
Jaora, Central India, June 4.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Arudh Theodor	Fortesque W M Mrs	O'Keeffe L Miss
Bagram J G	Gables Mrs	Paton Frank E
Boyd, W H	Gardner Mrs	Percival Alice Miss
Broughton H F	Gibson J	Ravean G
Brown George	Goodman G	Reveilha Pierre
Carew Gerald	Hamilton J	Richeux Miss
Crary W P	Hawdon C I Miss	Sapira Maria
Czarloryston Witold	Hilton A	Scheer Sachar
D'Almeida, Frnkin	Hooper Jessie B Miss	Slattery John W
Daly W	Huey, A W Miss	Smith T
Davidson N	Johnson L E	Steinbart Lisse
Dawson W J	Johnstones, A	Stewart A C M
Dearing Fanny Mrs	Liddon R K	Sullivan Gerald O
Donald Alfred	Luke R G	Taylor K Davis
D'Souza C S	Mallette P O	Taylor Wm
Enfield N	McNeilage James	Temple Harris
Fenzi L G	Moore E F	Waidman Herman
Fowle M Miss	Morritz M	Wightwick A Dr
	North P B	W

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE, the Military and the PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER and the A.-D.-C. in waiting, which cannot be delivered at Government House, MAHABLESHWAR, by 7 a.m., on the 9th June, 1900, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESH KHIND, until further notice.

C. H. HILL,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwar, 21st May, 1900.

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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elslay, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£102 3-16 xd—3-8
3 per cent Rentes .....£101 1-4 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£110—1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities....£64—1-4
Bar Silver in London .....27 5-8 "
Do in New York.....60 1-4 plus 1-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·16 "
Do on New York.....4·87 1-8 "
Discount Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills, 2 3-4 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 per cent.,—1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England, £50,000.

Copper Braziers, £83.

ARRIVALS.—Candia and D. Balduino.

At the Periodical Buildings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs 30,00,000,

Rs. 13,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
..... " Bombay.
16,20,000 " Madras.
Rs. 30,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 4d. Min. rate received 46 per cent above that rate in full. Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Madras, 16·00d.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.—None allotted.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale, Rs. 30,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 30,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—Bills on Bombay, Rs. 2,10,000, ls 4 1-32d.

Bills on Madras Rs 60,000, ls. 4 1-32d.

Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 1,50,000, ls. 4 1-16d.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened fully steady and unchanged from yesterday but with Calcutta closed rates were very fitful, ready Telegraphic at ls. 4d. and demand at ls. 4 1-32d. being given to some buyers and refused to others. Credits remain steady at ls. 4 3-16d. but there are very few coming out at this rate.

Bank Telegraphic, ready forward	.....	ls. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	do	ls. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	do	ls. 4 3-16d.
3 do Francs	do	1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	.....	Rs. 195
Hongkong	do	Rs. 143
Japan	do	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 95 9-16 ready, and Rs. 95 5-8 for 2nd July, declining 1-66th during the day, improving at the close to Rs. 95 11-16.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet with very little business passing.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with very little doing. A small lot has been booked in the Gymeric "for Hamburg at 15s. and the Shandon has accepted 13s-9d. for Antwerp and 12s.6d. for London.

COALS.—A large line of Heilgers "tendered" coal, 12000, tons, has been placed at Rs. 13-8 for January to December 1901, presumbly under the offers called for by the B. B. C. I. Railway.

WHEAT.—The market is firm at Rs. 5-5-9 to Rs. 5-6-0 for White Delhi, June-July, but purely on speculator's account.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is steady with an improved demand at about 8 as. per candy, over last rates quoted.

CASTORSEED.—The market is steadier and the rate has advanced 4 as., say to Rs. 38.

LINSEED is firm at yesterday's rates.

RAPESEED.—The market is quieter with only a small business doing at Rs. 7-11 for Brown, and Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-1 for Yellow Cawnpore.

POPPYSEED.—Market steady at Rs. 8-13 with buyers at the rate.

London quotes :—
Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 46s.,
May-June, Hamburg. Sellers flat.
Brown Cawnpore..... 44s. 9d.,
May-June, Hamburg. Sellers flat.

COTTON.—The market is very dull and with sellers anxious to sell and buyers quite indifferent the total amount of business during the day has been trifling, about 800 bales all told taken chiefly by the Mills. Guaranteed F. G. Bengals have been dealt in at Rs. 175, and Fine at Rs.185 with Westerns also easier.

New Crops are also much quieter. F. G. Bengals for January 1901 being quoted at Rs. 171 and Good Broach for March at Rs. 200.

	Rs.
Bengal Fine ready	202
do F. G. do	195
Broach Fine do	220
do Good do	215

Monday being a public holiday to celebrate the capture and occupation of Pretoria, the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association, Limited, will be closed on that day.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 balas. Surats nil. Spot 4 28-32d.—4-32.

Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Egyptian Fair Brown 6 3-4d.—1-4 since 31st May.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

June	July-Aug.	Sep.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	Mar.-
4·50	4·48	4·25	4·19	unchanged.
—1-16	—1-16	—1-16	—1-16	

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	3,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain.....	4,000 "
Do France and Continent	6,000 "
Mid.-Uplands.....	8 7-8—1-8
Futures month of September.....	7·81—31
Do do December.....	7·53— 2

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	12
Barsee and Nugur	200
Total Oomras.....	212
Broach	25
Compta and Dharwar.....	1,195
Westerns	562
Bengals.....	214
Sind	6
Persian.....	111
American.....	356
Total...	2,681

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	13,460
Linseed	2,608
Rapeseed	2,665
Gingelly seed	514
Poppy Seed	1,547
Castor Seed	357
Rice	118,086
Myrabollams	1,687

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hermod, 829 tons, Commander R F Olsen, cleared yesterday, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3450 tons, Commander F Herrington, cleased yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer India, 2590 tons, Commander J Robertson, arrived in habourry yesterday, from Zanzibar, 18th May, with a general cargo and 30 passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Commander F J Raffin cleared yesterday for Bhownuggur, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Purnea, 2136 tons, Commander J B Pearson, cleared yesterday, for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Peters and infant as passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
7	India s	Robertson ...	Zanzibar, May 18

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Pemba s	Martyr	Persian Gulf
	Patna s.....	Howlden.....	Calcutta &c
	Safari s.....	Ahrens.....	Zanzibar &c
	Oceanien s	Schimtz	Marseilles
	Naseri s	Raffin	Bhownuggur

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Hermod, Olsen, for Rangoon.
" Purnea, Pearson, for Calcutta.
" Umta, Herrington, for Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—5 cases perfumed spirit, Rustomjee Manockjee and Co.

Egypt s—250 drums linseed oil, 4 cases vermillion, 1280 kegs paint, and 3 cases brushes, Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark; 66 cases provisions, &c., Furdoonjee Rustomjee and Co; 17 bales paper, B Sazba and Co; 4 cases game requisite, Wagle and Co; 8 cases photo materials, D M Dukie and Co; 10 cases books, Rudhabai Atmaram Sagoon; 9 cases photo materials, Kruchshah D Kuranjia; 86 bales paper, &c., John Dickinson and Co; 23 cases provision, &c., E N Antia and Co; 20 cases varnish, C Rajbhoy and Co; 120 cases provision oilman stores, &c., E Russooljee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Sinclair s—202 cases whisky, D Cowasjee; 60 barrels green copperas, S Ramjee; 90 crates empty glass bottles, H Mynoherjee and sons.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLEMENTS—May 19, at Khost, Baluchistan, the wife of W C Clements, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—June 1, at Napali Kotee, Bankipore, James Laurie Anderson, late Bathgate and Co., Calcutta, aged 50 years.

MUSGRAVE—May 20, at Meerut, of pneumonia, Adelaide Elizabeth, the wife of Mr B W Musgrave, aged 65 years 1 month and 4 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900.

THE numerous branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service have been greatly perturbed by two untoward incidents, each of which came upon them like a bolt from the blue. The Secretary of State suddenly reduced the rate of interest paid by the Government of India to the Uncovenanted Civil Service Family Pension Fund by one-third. So long ago as the year 1869 the Government, finding that the members of that Service were holding aloof from the Fund, being unwilling to diminish their immediate resources for a pension which did not seem to be likely to be at all sufficient as a provision for their families and themselves on their retirement, issued a Circular informing them that the Treasury would pay interest at six per cent. on the funds created by the subscriptions of the members. This was a substantial inducement which had the desired effect. The whole of the Uncovenanted hastened to subscribe, and the Fund flourished satisfactorily. Recently the Secretary of State announced the reduction of the rate of interest from six per cent. to four. No preliminary notice appears to have been given to those whose interests were so seriously affected, and apparently there was no preliminary inquiry by the India Office—where the Uncovenanted Service is wholly unrepresented—to ascertain what would be the effect on the Fund, and those dependent on it. The Directors in Calcutta, who administer the Fund, precipitately raised the subscriptions of the old members. Of course the object was to obtain from the subscribers an amount equal to the two per cent. of Government contribution so unexpectedly withdrawn. This turning of the screw was felt severely, and many of the subscribers declared that it was impossible for them to pay the addition thus demanded to their subscriptions. A most inadequate concession was made by the Directors to meet this very practical objection. It was announced that those who did not pay the increased rate, would not be declared defaulters, or their names cut off the list of subscribers to the fund for a period of three months, and that they would be allowed within twelve months to pay up their subscription and rejoin the Fund. Meanwhile those unable to pay would be absolutely struck off the Fund to which they had contributed for years, regarding it as a provision for their families, and for themselves on retirement. Now it is to be borne in mind that in 1869 when the Government promised to contribute six per cent. interest on the amount of the funds contributed by the Uncovenanted men in the Telegraph, Railway, Public Works, Education, Forest Departments, and the Police the rupee stood at par or something more. Since then, they have lost a large part of their income by the fall in exchange. They are no longer in the favorable conditions which formerly prevailed, as to pay and promotion; their work has been enormously increased, their services having been freely commandeered when plague and famine have to be met and fought at the risk of health and life.

On the 15th ultimo, a large gathering of subscribers to the fund, a hundred and ten in number, representing every branch of the Service, assembled at the offices of Messrs. King, King and Company, Waterloo Place, to consider the situation. Sir Seymour King, who did useful work for the Uncovenanted some years since, was present, and said very truly that a more serious state of affairs never stared the subscribers to an insurance fund in the face. Resolutions were passed expressing the utmost alarm and anxiety at the position in which the subscribers had been placed, and stating that measures were urgently required to ward off the distress likely to be occasioned to the pensioners. A committee of eight, representing the different departments, was appointed to take the necessary action, and employ professional advice, actuarial and legal. Sir Seymour King somewhat reassured the desponding assembly by the statement that he had taken some steps to bring their claims forward in the proper quarter, and he had hopes of securing eventual success, the proviso being that nothing should be said or done to irritate or exasperate those who had the issue in their hands. Sir Henry hopes to draw the attention of Parliament to the matter in the course of the present month. It is necessary to ballot a month ahead to obtain an opportunity of bringing the question before the House. The opinion of eminent counsel in Calcutta strengthening the view that the circular issued by the Government of India to induce persons to subscribe to the Fund constitutes a legal obligation which cannot be arbitrarily set aside or altered. It is intended to obtain a Report from competent actuaries as to the effect on the Fund of the curtailment of the rate of interest. That report Sir Seymour King and the Committee will submit to Lord George Hamilton. It is only reasonable to expect that when the Secretary of State is made aware of the serious hardships involved in his recent action he will see the desirability of receding from a position apparently taken up under a misapprehension.

ELEVEN years ago Colonel Sir George Sydenham Clarke called attention in the "Nineteenth Century," to the duty of Government to determine the necessary strength of our Navy. He maintained that the fleet must be maintained at a strength and at a standard of preparation which will enable it to obtain and retain the effective command of the sea during war, and that if this condition is not fulfilled, the doom of Carthage will overtake our free Empire. He returns to the subject in another article which appears in the same review. Sir George Clarke points out that we are beginning to see the benefits of the heavy sacrifices England has made since the introduction of the Naval Defence Act in 1889, as now it is not the prestige but the tremendous power represented by the white ensign which alone enables us to wage a difficult campaign in South Africa. The naval question lies at the very root of the principles of national defence. Colonel Clarke argues that the proper standard and the nature of our military preparations must be governed absolutely by the requirements of the Empire in war, and the writer certainly makes out a strong case. Unless the Navy is able to hold our sea communications England cannot defend its widely scattered dominions nor strike a single effective blow against an enemy. He quotes several opinions of eminent men to show that the economic conditions of the British Isles are now such that a hostile command of the sea would quickly entail surrender without imposing upon an enemy the necessity for attacking a single seaport or landing a corporal's guard upon our shores. As an illustration, he quotes Lord Roberts' successes in South Africa as being due to a continuous move on the enemy's communications, and an effective and prolonged interruption of our lines of communication with South Africa would certainly wreck the operations of Lord Roberts and secure the ultimate triumph of the Dutch Republics. To the British Empire the maintenance of ocean communications is thus the primary condition of national existence, and upon the Navy alone the fulfilment of this vital need must absolutely and always depend. In no other way can we bring pressure to bear upon an enemy, or guard the Empire from disaster and dismemberment. Colonel Clarke goes on to dilate on the precautions for Imperial safety. He passes severe criticism on the efficiency of the Army. When war was declared, he says, our armed forces were inchoate and for the most part unprepared. When it was decided to send 10,000 men to South Africa only a battalion and a half and three field batteries could be scraped together, the remainder having to be provided by making demands on India and other colonial garrisons. He has great faith in the militia, which alone of the auxiliary forces has been able to put organised battalions in the field at the time of national emergency. Colonel Clarke would double the present actual strength of the militia—about 105,000 men—to do which he proposes to introduce the ballot. Our normal establishment is 783,000, to sustain which by voluntary enlistment is pressing the voluntary principle overmuch. He thinks the cause of the falling off in the militia is due to its unfair competition with the volunteers. He compares Ireland, where there are no volunteers, with England and Scotland, where they exist, and the proportion of militiamen in Ireland is nearly eight times greater than the latter countries. The writer recognises the great objection to the ballot, and as an alternative suggests the volunteer force, for whom he has but little sympathy, should be confined to large towns and reduced in numbers to 100,000. The balance he would transfer to the militia battalions, thus immensely increasing our military strength without raising an additional man. While these propositions seem sensible and worthy of attention, they would undoubtedly raise great opposition if they were seriously put forward by those in authority. We very much doubt if even ten per cent. of the surplus volunteers over 100,000 would consent to join the militia, which body could only be raised to 210,000—double its present strength—by the application of the ballot, a suggestion which would be negatived by the people of England.

THE most instructive chapter in Mr. W. P. Symonds' annual report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture is that which treats of experimental farms and cultivation. At the Poona experimental farm, it is shown, that numerous cultural experiments were conducted with regard to fodder with the result that the Department strongly urges cultivators to turn their attention to guinea-grass. It will grow in the Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind, and is an excellent fodder for all kinds of farm animals, especially for milch cattle and horses. It is so easily and profitably grown that the Department strongly recommends all stock-owners to maintain a permanent crop of guinea-grass, the out-turn in a year being large and certain, the crop being exceedingly handy and not subject to any kind of disease. Lucerne, Mauritius water-grass and other sorghums are not to be compared with guinea-grass. Many experiments were also made with fibre crops. Those with Egyptian cotton proved that exotic varieties of cotton are unsuited to the condition of Indian agriculture. As to rhea fibre Mr. Symonds is persuaded that its cultivations cannot be profitably introduced in the Deccan, albeit he says that the crop was healthy and the area under cultivation may be without difficulty extended. Moreover he admits that almost every set grew and the fibre appears fine in quality and fairly clean. The cultivation of five varieties of bajri has been carried on, the object being to determine the adaptiveness of each variety for inferior, medium or fairly good soil, the comparative influence of more or less favourable seasons on the outturn of the different varieties, to improve the seed of each variety by selection continued from year to year, the best heads of grain being selected at harvest time from the most vigorous growing plants and the distribution to suitable cultivators of select pedigree seed likely to suit the soils and other agricultural conditions of their holdings. The results of these experiments have been encouraging but the Department hopes that by acclimatisation and selection of seed the superior varieties may be still further improved and their power to resist adverse conditions of cultivation strengthened. Especial attention is being devoted to wheat, because in many parts of the presidency in particular years the wheat crop is well nigh destroyed by rust. Some varieties are rust-proof in Australia and it is hoped to produce near approximation to this in India, and attention is now being directed to the prevention of fungoidal disease in seeds of all cereals. Sugar-cane experiments have proved useful and profitable. The Surat farm has aimed at the improvement of seed by selection of the staple crops of the district. Special importance is attached to this work, because it is believed that it is a means, which is neglected in India, of improving the indigenous varieties of cultivated plants and in which progress is being made at Poona with wheat, jowari and bajri. Surat claims to have achieved something in the improvement of jowar and cotton.

THE period from June to January in any year may, it seems, be regarded as critical in regard to disturbances of the earth. Observations made at the Colaba Observatory for nearly two years have shown that seismic activity has been limited to the period mentioned, the months from February to May being a time of decided quiescence. It may surprise some people to learn that during the year which closed at the end of March last there were 27 earthquakes, not to speak of 1,398 small and local movements of this not too "steadfast globe of earth." That was the extent of its activity as recorded by the seismograph at Colaba. No earthquake of importance, however, occurred in the Bombay Presidency or its neighbourhood except that of the 8th February last, which seriously affected Southern India causing loss of life and damage to property. The maximum shock on that occasion occurred at 2 hours 42 minutes 33 seconds, Bombay mean time. One of the local effects noticed was that the level of the water in the observation well which had shown a steady fall since September suddenly rose. The equipment of the Observatory, it may be mentioned, is in good order and has been working satisfactorily. In addition to Milne's seismograph for registering the shocks and motions of earthquakes a new horizontal pendulum seismograph has been mounted as a supplementary instrument. This new instrument, it is interesting to note, has been wholly designed and manufactured locally, and though possibly wanting a little in finished workmanship in the various parts it yet registers remarkably clear and valuable diagrams, such as are only secured in Italy with elaborate and costly instruments. The success of this seismograph has been so encouraging that another exactly similar instrument is being mounted alongside of it. With the three seismographs and a tronometer which has been ordered from England the Observatory will have the full set of seismological instruments necessary to complete certain investigations which are in hand. Another locally improvised instrument is a delicate seismoscope which has been put up in the Electrometer Tower and rings an alarm bell when an earth disturbance takes place. In reference to magnetic disturbances the report on the work carried out at the Observatory states that only one occurred that could be set in the class called "great." That took place on the 13th March. A new decemometer has been ordered out as the one now in use is old, having yielded a valuable series of observations during a period of over half a century. For comparison and survey work a small, compact and reliable magnetometer has also been ordered. The whole of these new instruments are expected to arrive shortly.

BOMBAY City continues to be an unhealthy place for residence. Illness of every description abounds and the death is 70·30 per 1,000, or just double the percentage in 1899. Plague shows an excess of 65 cases, the disease being virulent in Mandvie and Byculla, while the cases are spread over the whole city. Small-pox is gradually giving place to cholera, which is increasing, the number of deaths totalling at 51. It exists in every ward, as does remittent fever, which is of a malignant type, and more prevalent than last year. The abnormally high death-rates from diseases of the respiratory organ continue, and these four ailments, together with diarrhœa, are responsible for the increase of 547 in the total mortality. Plague work in Bombay continues, and during the week ending May 23rd, 1,755 persons were inoculated. In nine months over 160,000 persons have been inoculated. Outside Bombay, plague is declining throughout the Presidency. The worst-infected places are Karachi and Bandra. It lingers in a mild form at Porbandar, in Kathiawar State, and in Belgaum and Rutnagari districts. There are many abnormal death-rates in large mofussil cities, Poona City and Sholapur holding an easy first—164 persons died at the former and 113 at the latter, this being four times above the normal average. Such general bad health can only be ascribed to the presence in the City of thousands of persons enfeebled by privation and suffering, and who fall ready victims to prevalent diseases.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, I.C.S., acting Political Agent of Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country, has been granted furlough for one year.

REV. G. R. A. COURTICE, M.A., has been appointed Chaplain of Dharwar.

MAJOR M. A. T. COLLIE, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

REV. H. N. MIDWINTER, M.A., Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, has been granted furlough for sixteen months.

MR. E. L. CAPPEL, C. I. E., I. C. S., Collector of Dharwar, has been granted furlough for fourteen months.

MR. H. D. RENDALL, I.C.S., has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Collector of the Panch Mahals.

MR. C. W. M. HUDSON, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent at Jawhar during the absence of Mr. E. Lawrence.

MR. J. DODGSON, Deputy Conservator of Forests, fourth grade, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for one year.

MR. C. C. WATSON, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Poona District, has been appointed a First Class Magistrate in that district.

MR. W. D. WILKINS, Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, Northern Division, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. MCCLOGHEY, I. M. S., (Bombay), has been appointed medical officer of the Sind Volunteer Rifles, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Bainbridge, I.M.S., resigned.

LIEUTENANT S. M. BRUCE, 7th Bombay Lancers officiates as Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain H. N. Rome, proceeding on leave.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I. C. S., acts as first assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Bombay, vice Mr. C. C. Boyd, pending further orders.

MR. W. H. WHITE, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintending Engineer, Class II, sub *pro-tem*, has been appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, during the absence of Mr. Rebsch.

DURING the absence of Mr. C. A. Pogson, Mr. F. J. A. Hill, second class assistant, acts as first class assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Mr. E. P. Close acts as second class assistant, and Mr. C. R. Macnamara and Mr. F. A. Ingle act as third and fourth class assistants, respectively.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in Council has been pleased to make the following judicial appointments, vice Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S., deceased;—Mr. J. J. Heaton, to be First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge; Mr. E. M. Pratt to be Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, and Mr. M. B. Tyabji, to be Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 5 was 1,141, giving a death-rate of 70·30 per annum per thousand as against 35·75 the corresponding period of last year, and 33·79 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 130 died from fevers; 131, plague; 13, small-pox; 11, measles; 51, cholera; 2, leprosy; 109, phthisis; 71 diseases of the nervous system; 192, affections of the respiratory organs; 118, diarrhœa; 41, dysentery; 30, still-born; 91, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 27; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 591; Hindu low caste, 165; Musalman, 246; Parsee, 32; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 2; European 6; Budhist, 2; other and unknown castes, 3. The total number of births was 243 as against 155 the corresponding period of last year, and 229 the average over the past five years.

THE Viceroy proceeds on Saturday to Naldira, where a small camp has been pitched.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Monday was 86. Sixteen fresh cases of plague, with 17 deaths, were recorded.

THE reserve in gold held by the Paper Currency Department amounted on the 31st of May to nearly 12 1-2 crores of rupees.

THE strength of the personal escort of Lieutenant-Colonel Nawaz Khan, British Agent at Kabul, will be two duffadars and eleven sowars.

THE parcel post from India to the French colony of Reunion having been temporarily suspended, parcels cannot be sent by post from India to that colony until further notice.

THE landing of all passengers, except first or second class, by any vessel sailing from Calcutta has been prohibited at all ports on the Straits Settlements on account of the plague.

THE services of Captain H. N. Roome, 7th Bombay Lancers, and Lieutenant W. A. Bayley, 27th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for famine duty.

SIR A. P. MACDONNELL is expected to arrive in Simla to-day on a short official visit, and will be the guest of the Viceroy. The visit, we understand, is connected with the Rent Bill. His Honour will stay till the 12th instant.

MR. A. LANGLEY, I. C. S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, has been compelled to preceed to Dalhousie suffering from what may prove to be malarial fever, but feared to be enteric. His duties at Amritsar are to be taken by Mr. Stow from Lahore, who will be relieved by Mr. Malan from Runar.

THE rates of postage on parcels for Samoa, German New Guinea, and the German offices at Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsintan in China, have been revised. For a parcel not over 3lbs, the rate is Rs. 2-10-6; for one over 3lbs. but not over 7lbs. the rate is Rs.3.4-6; and for one over 7lbs. but not over 11lbs, Rs. 3-14-6.

As the cordite factory in the Nilgiris will be only some four miles from the route which a railway from Coonoor to Ootacamund would follow it would seem desirable to make this line forthwith. The plans could be prepared so as to admit of the work being begun early next cold weather. The line would be a great convenience in many ways.

THE Commitee to consider the question of a site for the proposed new European Hospital at Simla met on Wednesday week when it was decided that a sub-committee consisting of the president and the medical members should examine the various localities suggested and report the result to a further meeting of the committee to be held on the 13th instant.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been officially informed by the Financial Department that the Secretary of State has just completed the purchase of another £500,000 worth of silver for the coinage of rupees. When this amount has been coined, it will mean that four and a half crores have been added to the currency since January 1st. The profit to Government on the whole transaction will be over 120 lakhs of rupees.

THE earnings of the East Indian Railway, from 1st January to 19th May last, were no less than a lakhs better than those of the corresponding period last year. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway earnings, in the same period, were 18 lakhs better, the Indian Midland Railway earnings 13 lakhs better and the earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway 26 lakhs better. On the other hand, in the same period, the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway fell off by 19 lakhs, and those of the North-Western Railway by six lakhs.

MORE or less rain has fallen in several of the districts of the Punjab recently, with beneficial effect to the ploughings and sowings now in progress for the autumn. The spring harvest is over, and the outturn is generally average or below average. The fodder scarcity is less severe but it is still marked, and cattle are generally poor and weak. In the Bombay Presidency the weather has been favourable for the autumn sowings, but the rain, of course, can have no effect on the famine, which continues unabated. The mortality amongst the cattle in Gujarat is also unrelieved, and cattle in the Deccan are now suffering severely. Madras is more favoured, the pasturage having improved and fodder being sufficient. Here also ploughing for the autumn is going on in seasonable weather. There is a distressing sameness in the reports from Central India, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana, where famine pursues its way unchecked.

THE Shah left Teheran on Wednesday May 16th, on his tour, in the course of which he will visit the Paris Exhibition and various European Courts. The Teheran correspondent of the "Mschach" says that the Shah has so great a fear of his brothers conspiring in his absence to deprive him of his throne, that he has resolved to take both princes with him on his Western tour. The Commander of the Shah's Cossack Guard of 1,500 men will be invested with very drastic powers during Muzaffer-ed-Din's absence, in case of any insurrectionary movement or complot at Teheran. The "Mschach" appears to believe, however, that there is greater danger of a rebellious outbreak at Tabreez than at Teheran. But in that case the authorities would have the assistance of the Russian Consul-General, and the latter has for many years past been empowered, in case of need, and if desired by the Persian Governor, to summon Russian troops from Julfa to suppress a popular outbreak.

SOMETHING like consternation and despair was felt in Paris when special editions of the newspapers announced that the Exhibition had caught fire. On hurrying to the Champ de Mars, writes a correspondent I found that the quiet there contrasted with the excitement in the heart of the city. The fire had been happily a small affair—comparatively speaking, of course. The damage runs into thousands of pounds. Worse than the destruction of property, however, is the delay this accident will cause in the electricity section. The fire broke out at noon in the Chatean d'Eau, in the Champ de Mars. The "water-works" are to consist of luminous fountains of unprecedented beauty, and they are to be accompanied by electric projections. The workmen, who were finishing the elect

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS AND THE BRITISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Reuter wires from Lourenzo Marques to-day that the Boers are moving the British prisoners to Nooitgedacht which is a most unhealthy spot.

One thousand have already arrived there.

The Boers meanwhile are making a stand at Hatherley to gain time.

INTERRUPTION OF TRAFFIC WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

Telegrams from South Africa are at present delayed owing to one of the cables being broken.

Nothing is yet known as to the release of the British prisoners or the whereabouts of Botha's forces.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The "Times" foreshadows the appointment of Lord Roberts as Military Governor and Sir A. Milner, subsequently, as Administrator of the new territories in South Africa.

THE OCCUPATION OF PRETORIA.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria, 5th inst., says:—"The occupation has passed off most satisfactorily and the British flag is now hoisted over all the Government offices.

"Our troops met with a much more enthusiastic reception than I had anticipated."

BOERS ROUTED NEAR FICKSBURG.

Reuter, wiring from Maseru on Tuesday, says Brabant has twice routed the Boers to the north of Ficksburg.

The enemy is now near Bethlehem and the British are closing round.

[Bethlehem is a centrally-situated township of between six and seven hundred inhabitants on the Liebenberg Vlei river, sixty miles N.-E. of Ficksburg and 30 S.-E. of Lindley.]

ACCIDENT TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

Lord Roberts wires that the Duke of Norfolk has dislocated his hip having had a fall from his horse.

Our military contemporary [of Lahore, writing on Monday, said:—"The situation at Pretoria is puzzling, and it is not easy to tell what the state of matters is. On the one hand we have been told the forts were being evacuated, and the Burgomaster prepared to hand over the town to our commanders, the Transvaal Government having left and removed the seat of administration to Middleburg. Now we hear that the panic has apparently passed, and that the Boers, ten thousand strong, hold all the positions round their capital, with another strong commando at Brunkhorstspruit, thirty miles east on the line to Middleburg, so that resistance of a determined kind is possible. There is, however, no particular military advantage to be gained by the capture of Pretoria regarded as a seat of Government or capital. The sentimental feeling for it on the part of the Boers and the moral depression likely to arise from its loss need not be counted of great weight, and its chief importance is really as an arsenal and store-house. If the munitions and supplies necessary for the conduct of the war have already been removed from Pretoria, it will have no particular value in our hands and will certainly not of itself suffice to bring the war to a close."

THE GORDONS.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

A telegram to The "Indian Daily News," dated London, June 6, says:—On the 29th of May, the Gordons, in clearing the kopjes on their way to Pretoria from Johannesburg, lost 16 killed and 73 wounded. They advanced faster than was intended, but this feat of theirs has equalled those they performed at Dargai and Elandslaagte.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WYLIE.

A telegram to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief from South Africa reports death from enteric at Bloemfontein, on the 2nd instant, of Lieutenant C. A. B. Adams Wylie, I. M. S.

REJOICINGS ON THE CAPTURE OF PRETORIA.

MADRAS.

Upon the receipt of the news of the British occupation of Pretoria, all the principal mercantile houses and shops in Madras were decorated with bunting, and the ships in the harbour were dressed from stem to stern. A salute of 31 guns was fired this morning, and to-night the General Commanding the district and the officers of the garrison will be "at home" to their friends. It is hoped that a public meeting will also be held.

SECUNDERABAD.

The intelligence of the British occupation of Pretoria was hailed here by both European and Native communites with joy. The leading tradesmen hoisted the Union Jack and the United Service Club looked particularly gay with flags. At noon, yesterday, the British artillery fired a salute of 31 guns, by order of General Wodehouse. In the evening the Nizam's troops, consisting of cavalry, artillery and Infantry, under the command of Major Afsur Dowlah, held a parade in honour of the event, when a salute of 101 guns was fired, and cheers were raised by all ranks for the Queen and Lord Roberts. Subsequently the Officers of the Imperial Service and Regular Troops and the Golconda Brigade were "at home" to a large gathering, which included General Wodehouse and a number of British officers. Illuminations and fire-works concluded a most enthusiastic function. To-morrow evening the Secunderabad garrison are having a demonstration in the Cantonment Gardens, at which all Hyderabad is expected to be present.

The Nizam has sent a congratulatory telegram to the Queen.

BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JUNE 6.

Soon after the glad tidings of Lord Roberts' entry into Pretoria was received here to-day his Highness the Maharaja issued an order to observe this day as an holiday in all public institutions. A royal salute 131 guns was fired from the battery as a mark of loyalty to the British throne. In the evening the Maharaja offered special prayers to the Almighty for the success of the British arms in Takhteshawar temple in presence of a large concourse of his State officials. Three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress were given at the conclusion. The temple and his palace Nilambag were illuminated.

BARODA.

The news of the occupation of Pretoria by British troops was received with joy by the people of Baroda. The State battery fired the imperial salute with all honours to mark the joyous occasion, the Minister and the principal offices of the State being present.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY ON MONDAY.

The following notification of the General Department, dated Bombay Castle, 7th June, was issued in a "Government Gazette" Extraordinary last evening:—It is hereby notified for general information that his Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Monday, the 11th instant, be observed as a public holiday on account of the occupation of Pretoria by the British forces.

A Financial Department Notification says:—Under Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare Monday, the 11th June, 1900, to be a public holiday on account of the occupation of Pretoria by the British forces.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Mr. Conger, the American Minister at Peking, has telegraphed to his Government at Washington that the situation is worse.

An American light-draught gunboat from Manila has consequently been ordered to proceed instantly to Tientsin.

[All told there are at present 34 of her Britannic Majesty's ships on the China station. These include two first-class battleships and five first-class cruisers, the Terrible being one of them. Among them they carry over 200 heavy guns. The British Naval brigade in Chinese waters at present numbers between five and six thousand men of all ratings.]

SERIOUS POSITION IN CHINA.

JUNE 7.

The situation at Peking is steadily becoming worse and worse.

Sir Claude Macdonald has wired for seventy-five more Marines.

A PROPOSAL FROM RUSSIA.

The Russian Minister at Peking has proposed to the Tsung-li-yamen to employ Russian troops to quell the Boxer rising.

The Tsung-li-yamen has replied that it would itself quell the rising.

A STRONG EDICT ISSUED.

A strong Edict was issued last night ordering the immediate suppression of the Boxers.

THE REPORTED ATTACK ON TIENTSIN

The report that Tientsin was attacked is not true. The mistake arose through the misreading of a cypher telegram to the authorities.

BRITISH SHIPS AT TAKU.

The British battleship Barfleur has arrived off Taku and the British cruiser Terrible is expected there immediately.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sobraon, with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant, arrived here at 10 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Paramatta, with the outward mails of the 1st instant, left here at 4 a.m. to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council has been summoned for the 22nd instant.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The railway administration report for the past year is issued. It shows that deducting contributions on account of sinking funds the loss to the State on the entire Indian railways system, which in 1898-99 amounted to 56 lakhs of rupees, has been converted in the past twelve months into a net gain of 37 lakhs. Twelve hundred miles of railway also were opened last year and a statistical return of 5·34 per cent. on capital expenditure is made.

THE SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN WAZIRISTAN MILITIA.

An important step has been taken in the direction of organisation of a local corps, which are ultimately to replace British troops in Waziristan. It is settled that these corps are to consist of two battalions, each 800 strong, known respectively as Southern and Northern Waziristan Militia, and will be under Major Harman, 3rd Sikhs; with Captain Jacob, 30th Bombay Infantry as Second-in-Command, and Lieutenant Knox, 5th Punjab Infantry, as Adjutant and Quartermaster. The Northern Waziristan Militia will be under Captain Ferguson Davie, who now commands the Tochi Levies with Lieutenant Finnis of the 3rd Sikhs, as Second-in-Command and Lieutenant Godwin, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, as Adjutant and Quartermaster. Considerable progress has already been made in raising these corps in the form of the Wana and Tochi Levies, and now that regular staffs for them have been sanctioned their further organization will proceed apace.

THE BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

To-day the Patiala A Team—General Heera Singh (back); Colonel Chanda Singh (No. 2), and Colonel Pretum Singh (No. 1), met Patiala B Team—the Maharajah of Patiala (back); Mr. Scott (No. 2); and Colonel Sewa Singh (No. 1).

First "chukker."—Play was of a desultory nature, chiefly in B team's ground. Scott saved several times. Time—5mins. 44secs.

Second and third "chukkers."—B team made a dash, and the Maharajah was prominent. Heera Singh shortly afterwards getting the ball, took it the length of the ground and hit a goal. Some brilliant play ensued. Chanda Singh, however, relieved the pressure and making a brilliant run, put in a pretty shot from the side. Resuming, fast play up to time ensued. The Maharajah and Heera Singh were several times conspicuous. Getting up to A team's end, Sewa Singh put the ball nicely between the flags with a back hander. Score: A Team, 2 goals; B Team, 1 goal, Time 16mins. 9secs.

Fourth chukker.—Play was desultory. Heera Singh scored a goal from a side shot, and shortly after resuming Pretum Singh hit another goal for A team Fast play followed, and Chanda Singh was conspicuous, scoring a pretty goal. Score: A Team, 5 goals; B Team, 1 goal. Time—21 mins. 24 secs.

Fifth chukker.—Shortly after starting, the Maharajah getting away scored. Resuming, Pretum Singh also scored a subsidiary from a long shot. Fast play ensued. Heera Singh getting on the ball hit a goal. Pretum Singh then made a pretty run and scored a goal. B team made a determined effort and Sewa Singh scored a subsidiary. Score: A Team, 7 goals and 1 subsidiary; B Team, 2 goals and 1 subsidiary. Time—26 mins. 37 secs.

Sixth chukker.—Up and down play, from which a subsidiary resulted by the Maharajah's Chanda Singh eventually also put in a subsidiary. Score: A Team, 7 goals and 1 subsidiary; B Team, 2 goals and 3 subsidiaries.

The final will be played on Friday between the Patiala A Team and the Bengal Cavalry.

THE POONA TORTURE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 7.

At to-day's hearing complainant's counsel applied that O'Gorman and two others should also be charged. The magistrate disallowed the application, saying that the District Superintendent of Police could order them to be prosecuted if necessary.

Mahadu Dwarkaprasad, complainant's brother, deposed to his being arrested and taken to the chowkey. He coroborrated the first part of complainant's statement. He said he saw Dwarka being slapped by the Foujdar and Peter Leao give him a blow and then throw his brother down. They then caught hold of him and carried him upstairs, Witness was made to stand on the verandah. He was slapped several times. He heard sounds of some one being beaten. He then heard his brother crying out, "I am dying, why are you killing me," Sounds continued to come at intervals. At 4 a.m, Leao and Mahomed Khan came to him and told him to confess the crime,

Dr. De Sabrin, Assistant Surgeon, examined, deposed of complainant having been brought to the Sassoon Hospital. He described the various wounds and bruises on complainant's body. The magistrate then asked witness a number of questions as to where complainant had stated he felt pain and as to the tuft of hair being pulled. The doctor said the place was quite bare. He might, he said, be naturally bald on the spot, but when the doctor examined the complainant in court he found hair beginning to grow on that place.

Kushal Sitaram, who was also arrested in connection with the robbery detailed as to what had occurred early in the morning at the Bolai Chowkey. He said he saw Dwarkaprasad being struck by the foujdar. Afterwards the complainant was taken upstairs.

The case is adjourned to Saturday.

A MARWARI ROBBED ON THE RAILWAY.

A box containing Rs. 300 belonging to a Marwari was stolen from a train near Angar on the G. I. P. Railway. The Marwari Gopaldas was travelling between Raichore and Nagar. Whilst he was sleeping, two passengers siezed the box and jumped off the train. The Marwari complained to the railway police who sent men along the line. The thieves were arrested and the box recovered last night.

THE MYSORE WEDDING.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

MYSORE, JUNE 7.

The marriage of the Maharajah of Mysore with the Princess of Kathiawar was celebrated between 9 and 12 o'clock at Mysore yesterday, in the presence of a brilliant assembly. His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock as representing Lord Curzon read the Governor-General's message of congratulation to her Highness the Maharani Regent and the happy couple. Her Highness the Maharani-Regent's reply was as follows:—Her Highness the Maharani-Regent is deeply grateful to her Majesty the Queen-Empress for the gracious message of congratulation which has just now been conveyed to her. Her Highness and his Highness the Maharajah join in tendering to his Excellency the Viceroy their most hearty thanks for his felicitations on the auspicious ceremony which has just now been concluded, and her Highness begs to add that it has been a source of special gratification to her that their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Havelock have been able to grace with their presence the auspicious event of to-day. Nuzzers were then offered, and having been garlanded, his Excellency's party withdrew under a salute.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 6.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bengal arrived here this afternoon from Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperatrix, from Bombay for Trieste arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 3-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 3-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	84
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS.

The Ooregam Gold Mines has given a record outturn for May, viz., 6,405 ounces of gold against 6,146 ounces in March and 6,268 ounces in April. The following are details:—6,050 tons of stuff crushed produced 4,889·79 ounces of gold; 3,609 tons of tailings, treated by the cyanide process, produced 400·10 ounces; and 9,363 tons of slimes cyanided produced 1,105·55 ounces. The current year promises to prove one of the most successful in the annals of this mine.

The Mysore West Mine—2,000 tons of ore crushed yielded 355 ounces of gold, compared with 439 ounces in April and 439 in March. The results from this mine, especially after its reconstruction at considerable cost, are very disappointing indeed.

The Director-General of Statistics in India having applied for particulars as to the quantity of gold in ounces and value in rupees produced by the Kolar Gold Mines from April, 1899, to 31st March, 1900, Messrs. Best and Co., of Madras' have been requested by the Mining Board to furnish complete returns to the Director-General. The National Bank of India, Bombay, have been written to supply them with particulars of gold delivered to the Bombay Mint since January 1900.

THE plague returns for the week ending June 2nd show only 503 deaths in all India, as compared with 746 in the week preceding. There were 150 deaths in Bombay City, and also in Calcutta; 103 in Bombay Presidency, 75 in Bengal, 16 in Karachi, 7 in the Punjab, 1 in the Central Provinces, and 1 in Mysore. No cases were reported from Aden.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Bulrampur, who comes of age next month, has asked Government to allow him to retain the services of Mr. T. Innes, in the capacity of Agent and Manager. Mr. Innes has managed the Raj during the minority with great success and tact, and his continuation in the appointment would assuredly be of benefit to the young Maharaja and the estate.

ALLEGED FORGERIES OF BOMBAY STOCK.

CONSIDERABLE sensation was caused on the Bombay Stock Exchange yesterday when it became known that an ingenious and clever fraud had been discovered. A Bunia broker, it is alleged, negotiated a debenture share of the Britannia Mill Company, and it was transferred to his name. This was sent to a firm of printers with instructions to set up and print two hundred duplicate of the copy, a proof of which was to be sent to the broker for approval. It is said that the latter gave his address as the Share Bazaar, but as he was not to be found the messenger showed the proof to some other brokers, who told him to go to the Britannia Mills Company's office. The man did so, and the Secretary at once saw that something suspicious was taking place. Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, the solicitors to the company, were consulted, and the broker admitted he had ordered the debentures to be printed.

The information was circulated in the bazaar, and during the day brokers have been engaged examining the genuineness of the debentures and shares in their possession. Further discoveries were made, it being found that forged shares of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company and the Maneckji Petit Weaving Company had been negotiated, and it was rumoured that shares of the Nagpore Mill Company had also been imitated. Fraudulent Currimbhoy debentures had been used to raise Rs. 53,000, and money has also been raised on worthless China debentures. Up to last night, it was found that various brokers had been swindled out of two lakhs of rupees, the operations having been going on for about a year. The imitation debentures and shares were perfectly drawn up, and without possessing the companies' books, it was impossible to detect any irregularity. The opinion prevails in the bazaar that the broker in question has been made the victim of the "Golden Gang."

THE POLICE COURT INCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was surprised to read in your contemparary's editorial note to the letter, signed "Vox Populi" in its yesterday's issue, that it had received other communications corroborating the version given by "Pleader" in its Monday's issue. Better late than never, especially where justice is to be done to one who is not in a position to defend himself from his place against any attacks that may be levelled at him under the security of a nom-de-plume. At the time the episode which has created such a lively interest amongst the members of the bar, occurred, there were only three pleaders present in Court, barring the junior counsel referred to in your correspondent's letter. One of them was myself, the other necessarily must be your correspondent, "Pleader," while the third may or may not be one of his numerous corroborators. The account as given by "Pleader" is certainly calculated to do injustice to the Presidency Magistrate, and I cannot refrain from giving my version of this unfortunate incident, as I remember it, though I am as jealous as any other member of the bar about our rights and privileges.

At about 12-30 noon on that day the magistrate, seeing there were no chances of other cases being heard on account of a trade-mark case, which was likely to continue for some time mentioned the fact to the bar and asked pleaders and counsel in court to have their respective cases adjourned to some other day. Thereupon counsel who appeared against Mr. Velinker, after consultation with him, had his case adjourned to the 7th instant, *i.e.*, to-day. Subsequently Mr. Velinker left the court and a little while after, counsel rose to make an application when the court declined to hear him as the trade-mark case was being proceeded with. At 2 p.m., the case was adjourned and counsel was asked to make his application which he did, saying he wanted another day as his client, who was a sea-faring man, could not attend on the 7th inst. The magistrate enquired if Mr. Velinker was in court to which he received a reply in the negative and thereupon declined to entertain the application ex-parte. Counsel persisted in urging that the day could be altered and the court continued to insist upon the other side's pleader being present there. At this stage Mr. Noble, who was concerned in the trade-mark case, interrupted the proceedings for a few seconds by applying to the magistrate for the return of an exhibit in his case, a cash-book, I think. When Mr. Noble had done, counsel mentioned to the court that he had Mr. Velinker's consent to the date being altered, when the magistrate said "I don't know that," and still declined to alter the date. Thereupon counsel rather indignantly asked if the Court declined to take his word, to which the magistrate said "I decline to take anything except what is properly in evidence before me. If you care to go into the box"——(as far as I recollect these were his exact words). Thereupon counsel averred his readiness to go into the box and added "It is simply a scand"—and stopped short there. "What did you say," promptly inquired the magistrate and counsel as promptly withdrew that expression saying he did not refer to the court's action and was sorry he had used that expression. The magistrate remonstrated with him and said he would have to take notice of his conduct, when counsel again said he was sorry and the curtain fell over this unpleasant incident.

I have, Sir, my own opinion as to the action of the Bench, but in justice to it, I feel compelled to give the true version as the other, though it agrees with mine in the main facts does the magistrate very scant justice indeed.

I might add that I mentioned this incident to my other professional friends on the same day, exactly as I have given it here.—Yours, &c.,

DHUNJIBHOY JEHANGIRSURTI,
Pleader, High Court.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have re-read "Pleader's" letter, and I feel constrained to say that that the magistrate never once said "I decline to take your (counsel's) word. On the contrary when counsel attempted to get it out of his mouth he safe-guarded himself by declining to walk into the trap and only said "I decline to take anything except what is in evidence, &c."

D. J. S.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the case, in which Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Rustomji Banaji, Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay, charged Jallaludin Hooseni, publisher and proprietor of a weekly Persian newspaper, called "Hablul Matin," and published at Calcutta, with defamation. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bland, solicitor, prosecuted; while Mr. W. R. Hamilton barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hussen Khan solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mirza Syed Ali, a scribe by profession, examined by Mr. Hamilton, said he knew Mr. Cowasji, but had not been in his service. He used to read and write Persian letters for him, for which he received Rs. 10 per month. He acted in this capacity for about three years or more. Witness wrote letters on behalf of Mr. Cowasji to the Persian Consul-General, to the Prime Minister of Persia and to the Foreign Minister on the subject of decoration, title and salary. Mr. Cowasji used to sign those letters. The letters did not refer to any particular title, but it was left to the Persian Government to bestow any title they liked. Replies were received from the Persian Government promising to send a decoration and grant a salary, but as far as witness knew no decoration was sent, nor was any salary sanctioned. Witness ceased to do correspondence work for Mr. Cowasji nine months ago. Witness remembered the day when Mr. Cowasji wore a silver decoration. It was on the occasion of the Shah's birthday, which was celebrated in Bombay, in the bungalow, known as "Dilkhush." Mr. Cowasji had not received the decoration from Persia. Some time previous to the birth-day Mr. Cowasji asked witness if such a decoration could be got in Bombay for money. Witness replied that it was not his busines, but that of a broker. Witness was formerly a clerk in the Record Office at Shiraz. He had experience in regard to the firmans registered in the Record Office of Shiraz. Whenever firmans were received from Teheran, the Governor of Shiraz used to endorse and seal them and present them to the recipients, either perssonally or by the hands of some other officer. That was the practice obtained in all the other Persian districts. The firmans also bore the signature of the Shah and the Prime Minister. Before the firmans were issued to the district authorities they were registered in the Record Office at Teheran. The firmans conferring decorations were registered in the Military Department. Witness was shown the firman conferring the Order of the Sun and the Lion on Mr. Cowasji. He said the document was not a firman, and the Shah's seal on it was not the one which was put on firmans granting decorations.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Friday next.

BOMBAY'S LIQUOR TRADE.

A DECREASING SOURCE OF REVENUE.

A GOVERNMENT resolution in review of the reports on the Administration of the Abkari Department in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Aden, for the revenue year 1898-99 shows that the tendency among farmers in the Presidency proper to place large quantities of cheap drugs upon the market towards the close of their contract necessitated an amendment in the form of license for intoxicating drugs; while in Sind, the growing practice of importing cheap German spirits in wood and locally bottling them led to an alteration in the license form for the sale of foreign liquor.

The Abkari revenue for the year under various heads compared with that of the year 1897-98 shows a decrease of over a lakh and half of rupees, the decrease being general throughout the Presidency proper and Sind. In Aden alone did the amount realised exceed that of the year previous by a sum total of Rs. 5,404.

Under the head of intoxicating drugs the revenue has not only ceased to expand, but has actually declined by Rs. 52,749. Whereas in Sind the decrease is mainly confined to one district—Shikarpur—in the Presidency proper it is noticeable in portions of Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. In both cases, a fear of further plague epidemics, which prevented competition at the auction sales, is held responsible for this result. In the case of Bombay this reason is not wholly convincing, for similar apprehensions might well have existed in 1897-98, in which year the revenue largely increased through keen competition at the sales.

Revenue under imported foreign liquors increased by Rs. 5,244; this result being due to a re-arrangement of licenses in Bombay at the opening of a new triennial period. In Sind a decline took place from Rs. 17,743 in 1897-98 to Rs. 16,663. In the report, however, there is a discrepancy in the figures, showing that revenue under this head was marked by a slight increase; and comments upon the actual decline have, therefore, presumably been omitted.

The total revenue realised, from country liquor though greater than that of the year 1895-1897, has suffered from a decrease of over 1 lakh in receipts from still-head duty. In five districts—Khandesh, Nagar, Bijapur, Belgaum and Poona—the adverse influence of famine and plague upon sales during the year 1897-97 and onwards necessitated the grant of remissions at the close of the triennial contracts, while in Nasik, owing to large balances on hand from the previous year the issues were smaller. Fourteen out of the 19 districts of the Presidency show increased consumption, which is especially noticeable in the coast districts of Bombay, Thana and Kolaba. A favourable season and consequent recovery of the consuming population from the effects of the late famine doubtless contributed to the general result. In Bombay the increase is attributed to a growing belief in liquor as a prophylactic against plague. Judging, however, by reports from other places, it is European liquor and not country liquor to which this preventive virtue is ascribed; while in most districts the prevalence of plague is accounted responsible for reduced consumption. The true reason may possibly be found in the condition of the mill population, which is prone to spend upon liquor the extra wages earned during a period of disorganisation in the labour market. A marked decrease of consumption in the Panch Mahals is said to have resulted from the grant of a large number of free permits for private distillation on the occasion of marriage and other festivals. There is reason to fear that such permits indirectly lead to illicit distillation inasmuch as their issue presupposes and legalises the possession of stills: and although during the year under review it is understood that fewer permits were granted, yet the actual consumption of liquor declined by 12,691 gallons—by nearly 20 per cent. The figures of 1896-97 indeed show that in two years consumption in this district has fallen from 12 to under 8 drams per head. These facts indicate that the grant of permits is by no means the principal reason for the falling off in consumption. It is to be feared that some more radical cause is at work and that illicit distillation is extending in the district. The attention of the Collector and Commissioner should be especially given to the subject during the remainder of the current year, in which owing to famine the temptations to obtain liquor at a low cost by means of illicit distillation are by no means likely to be diminished, and in the meantime the desirability of still further curtailing the annual number of permits should be seriously considered. The difference between the incidence per head in Broach and Kaira is ascribed by the Commissioner to a difference not only in the different habits but in the resources of the labouring classes in these two districts. In Broach the people earn a larger daily wage and are in consequence better able to indulge their partiality for intoxicants. The facts of the present famine, however, seem to show that the people of Broach are much poorer than those of Kaira. The question is one on which Government would be glad to have the opinion of the Commissioner, N. D. Though the total amount of deficiency payments decreased, the farmers in five districts—Nasik, Bijapur, Satara, Ratnagiri and Kanara—had to pay large sums to make up the minima they had guaranteed. No satisfactory explanation has been given of the fact that, while the revenue from raw toddy in Surat showed a decrease of Rs. 4,254 actual sales increased by Rs. 1,11,171 gallons, four of the considerable decrease which occurred in the sales of toddy in Ratnagiri district. The decline under this head in Belgaum and Dharwar is doubtless the result of plague. Government trust that the decrease of 15 in prosecutions under the Mhowra Flowers Act in Kolaba is really due to the action of the District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates, and not to any relaxation of vigilance on the part of the Abkari inspecting staff.

The number of shops for the sale of country spirit decreased by three, while in the City of Bombay refreshment room licenses and wholesale foreign liquor licenses were fewer by one and five respectively. New shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs were opened in Nagar, Satara, Dharwar and Kolaba, after the wishes of local residents had been ascertained; but the total number of such shops increased by one only, while the actual quantity sold declined by 9,605 sers.

The number of detected offences against Abkari laws rose from 1,955 to 2,612, the percentage of convictions being 92·3. The increase which occurred chiefly in Khandesh, Surat, Panch Mahals and Broach, is attributed, "to the judgment and activity of the preventive staff."

The administration in Sind was satisfactory. Notwithstanding increased revenue from the Karachi District, the total realisations under all heads declined by 7,045. Plague was rife both in Karachi and Hyderabad; but whereas in the former district the population remained stationary and fortified itself against the disease by the consumption of foreign liquor, the residents in Hyderabad migrated in considerable numbers, thus giving rise indirectly to a decrease in the total revenue. With reference to the observations in paragraph 9 of his report, the Commissioner in Sind is no doubt aware that so long as there is a justifiable confidence that illicit practices do not occur Government would not consider it right to reduce the excise on country liquor with no other object than to increase its consumption. Taking all recent circumstances into consideration, the increase in revenue and illicit consumption in Sind up to the appearance of the plague may justly be regarded with satisfaction. There is a curious contrast in the sales of Uran and Kotri liquor in various districts. In Hyderabad and Karachi-Kotri weak liquor has largely given place to Uran weak liquor, owing, it is reported, to the lighter duty payable on the latter: whereas in Shikarpur the former kind practically rules the market.

The revenue has generally declined from causes beyond the control of the Department, the administration of which has, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor Council, been satisfactory.

THE COMING PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the time for this interesting event is fast approaching I beg to be allowed a few remarks as to the constitution of the Parsee team. It is all round admitted by good cricketers that the continued defeat of the Parsee team is owing to the indiscriminate and partial selection of the team. It may be premature at this stage to raise the question of merit or demerit of certain players, yet I would venture to suggest the names of two particular players, who deserve to be taken in the team this year. The Parsee team was found to be very poor in batting and much poorer in bowling. The gentlemen to whom the attention of the selection committee is directed are Messrs. D. Raja (Senior) and N. N. Lungrana. The former has been showing a steady and correct form of batting and the latter is a first-class fields man and a puzzling bowler. None will for a moment doubt the superiority of Mr. Lungrana to Mr. Driver who failed to cut any decent figure last year. It is an injustice to select the Parsee team from the result of one colt's match only. Let the selection team take into consideration the annual bowling and batting analysis of the contemplated players and then alone they will satisfy the Parsee cricketers in the selection of the team for this grand event.—Yours, &c.,

P. N. POLISHWALA.

A FRESH village in the Jullundur district named Burj Kandar, has been attacked with plague. It is a small village with a population of 174 only, and is situated between the infected villages of Jandali and Bhawa not far from the Phagwara railway station.

THE FAMINE.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

Foreign sympathy with the sufferers from famine in this country is happily spreading. Thus Chicago has joined in the good work and remitted through H. E. Lady Curzon £1,000, with more we trust to follow, while Japan had sent Rs. 5,000 and Los Angelos in California Rs. 3,172. The expected contribution from Germany too has arrived and amounts to the very helpful and generous sum of Rs. 4,14,492. A fund has been newly opened at the Mansion House, Dublin, and two remittances of £500 each have arrived up to date. Previous contributors are moreover not failing. Glasgow has sent another half lakh, Paisley Rs. 18,604. Southport Rs. 2,994, and the Christian offering to India Fund Rs. 4,491, all within the last four days. From Australia, the Barrier Miner, the West Australian and the "South Australian Register" newspapers have also remitted money collected by them.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 5th June were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th, 13 feet 9 3-5 inches against 12 feet 8 2-5 inches on same date last year. Two cents of rain during week in Manjhand and Johi talukas. Cultivation commenced in kacha tract of Johi taluka on water brought by hill torrents. Kharif sowings continue. Condition of cattle improved in eight talukas. Prices of food-grains at Karachi steady.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 1 inch against 8 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Kharif rice sowing progressing. High winds on 31st May in Mehar taluka. Fodder supply scanty in Ubauro and Larkhana talukas. Prices of food-grains steady.

Hyderabad.—Five cents of rain at Sakrand during week. Kharif preparations continue. Rice sowing commenced in two talukas. Canals flowing. Violent wind at Naushahro on 31st May. Cattle in fair condition. Price of rice varying from 8 to 11 of wheat from 3 1-2 to 13, of jowari from 9 to 13, and of bajri from 10 to 12 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 3 annas to Re. 1-5-0 per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Five cents of rain at Jacobabad on 31st May. Canals flowing in all talukas except Kashmor. Fodder scarce in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 11 seers 10 chataks, of bajri 11 seers, and of wheat 10 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Price of rice stationary. Price of karbi 11 annas 7 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of adhawa crops and sowing of kharif crops commenced. Prices of rice and bajri at Khipra 10 1-2 each, and at Chachra 9 1-2 and 9 seers per rupee. Prices stationary elsewhere.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 2nd June 1900.)—No rain during week. Hot weather crops in good condition in places where there is facility of obtaining sweet water. Reaping commenced in Dhandhuka and Gogha talukas. Crops withered for want of water in some places in Viramgam taluka. Cultivators are covering fields with manure. Fodder supply not quite sufficient. Plough cattle in poor condition. Prices of food-grains fluctuating. Price of jowari 9 seers, of bajri 8 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 9 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 10 seers per rupee. Price of grass 2 maunds and of karbi 1 maund 20 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Manuring of land progressing. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Average price of maize 8 1-2 and of bajri 7 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 4th June 1900.)—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Average price of wheat 7 1-2, of rice 8 1-2, of bajri 7 1-2, and of bavto 9 1-6 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 13 sheaves of sundhia, 16 of bajri, and 75 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for next season. Fodder supply scanty.

Surat.—Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Temperature normal from 30th to 1st and abnormal temperature 1° warm from 2nd to 5th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Wind normal on 30th and 5th; abnormal wind northerly from 31st to 4th.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials and repairs to embankments almost completed. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kolaba.—Rab operations and repairs to embankments almost completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains and fodder almost stationary except those of nagli and vari, which have fallen at Mangaon by one seer each.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Sowing operations in progress. Prices of food-grains steady except at Devgad, Dapoli, and Mandangad. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 8 seers at Mandangad to 10 seers 30 tolas at Rajapur. Price of nagli at Ratnagiri 9 seers 79 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 9 seers 8 tolas at Mandangad to 12 seers 2 tolas at Rajapur. Price of dry fodder varying from 2 annas per maund at Sangameshvar to 11 annas 5 pies at Vengurla.

Khandesh.—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for cultivation in progress. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—No rain during week. Lands being prepared for ensuing season in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Dindori, Malegaon and Nandgaon Baglan talukas. Burning of rab materials continues in Peint taluka. In the hills condition of cattle and fodder supply is still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering for want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas for want of water also. Cattle dying in numbers for want of fodder in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 50 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 10 tolas, and of nagli 8 seers 50 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik Re. 1-4-0 per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Three cents of rain at Shrigonda during week; none elsewhere. Preparation of lands for cultivation continues. Condition of fodder supply and cattle remains unsatisfactory.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE OBERAMMERGAU PLAY.

AUSTRIA AND THE POWERS.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN LOAN.

PARIS, MAY 18.

TEN years have passed again, and it is time to undertake the welcome pilgrimage to the Bavarian Alps, to witness the time-honoured plays that the conservative piety of the little mountain people have kept as unchanged as it was possible in these times, which sweep away all old things and traditions. When ten years ago such numbers flocked to the little village at the foot of the Ettaler Mandl that the Passion Play had to be repeated every Monday during the whole summer, lugubrious prophecies were circulated as to the venerable institution's future fate. It was said that the play was kept up as a speculation merely, that the once simple peasants were growing rich on the proceeds, and were filled with a spirit of enterprise, and somebody announced, on the best authority, that the Oberammergauers were secretly making a contract with some American speculators, and would fill up the interval between one decennial play and the next by taking themselves and their scenery, machinery, costumes, and property to the United States, like so many theatrical undertakings have done before them. Not a word of all this has come true. The total receipts in 1890 were 700,000 marks, the house having been full at each of the twenty-five performances, and great personages having overpaid the price of their seats in many instances. Out of this total of 700,000 marks, the amount paid to the performers was 120,000 marks. There are 700 performers in all, 150 who sing or speak their parts, 550 for the Scriptural "pictures" and the crowd, in both of which little children down to two years old appear. Joseph Mayer, the Christ of the play, received 2,000 marks, or £100, the conductor of the orchestra £50, the leader of the chorus as much again, the angels and the genii who sing the introduction to each new act, of which there are now eighteen instead of twelve, from 500 to 900 marks; and on this decreasing scale something was paid to each performer—a golden 20 mark piece being the reward of the litte children, a precious keepsake that proves their participation in the play. Everything else was spent upon the theatre and the community, for which drains were built, a new hospital was founded and endowed, drawing and carving schools were established, waterworks were built, a village band was endowed, and the poor were provided for.

A striking example of how little the Oberammergauers have been tempted by the modern spirit of enterprise is Joseph Mayer. In 1890 he played the part of Christ for the third time, and the world's Press was unanimous in declaring that he played the part to perfection. Those who remembered him from previous Passion Plays when he had been first twenty-two, then thirty-two, found that he had grown too sad and too serious. But this was unavoidable—the feeling that he was playing this exalted part for the last time pervaded all his being. It was a continual leave-taking of his most cherished ambitions, during all that summer of 1890. And yet he was in the prime of life! He might have played the part five years longer and earned a fortune if he had accepted the offers that were made to him on many sides. But when the descent from the Cross was over on that last Sunday in September, 1890; when he ascended to Heaven for the last time, amid the astonished gestures of the women and the disciples, he returned to his small white, green-shuttered house in the main street, and sat down to his carving again working away with a goodwill at the pathetic figure of the crucified Saviour which he knew how to portray so well.

The cast of performers has not been easily made up this year. A great many parts had to pass into new hands because the performers had held them so long. Besides Joseph Mayer, who had played the principal part three times, there were: Jacob Hett, the best wood carver in the village, who played Peter four times; Andreas Braun, another carver, who was twice Jacob; Johann Lang, the Mayor, and still the manager of the Passion Play, had been Caiaphas four times; Thomas Rendl was twice Pilate; Martin Oppenrieder had twice been Joseph of Arimathea. As "twice" means for twenty years and four times for forty years, it is easy to conceive that the holders of these parts must of necessity give them up. For other reasons the parts of Herod Annas, and Nicodemus must be changed, so that of the old cast only the two important parts of the disciples John and Judas are played by the same men as in 1890—by Peter Rendl, who was then believed to be Joseph Mayer's probable successor in the part of Christ, and the painter Johann Zwink, the Judas of 1890, who it is to be hoped will have learned to moderate his dramatic zeal, which carried him so far at the time that when with his girdle he hung himself from the branch of a tree there was a slight titter in all parts of the house.

The women's parts have also to be provided with fresh performers. It is not age in this case, for the Virgin Mary of ten years ago, who was then twenty-two, might very well play her part at thirty-two. But for the three women's parts—Mary, the Magdalen, and Martha—not only the ablest, but the nicest girls are always chosen, and these do not find it difficult to get married. It is a standard rule observed for centuries that no married woman shall take part in the play—or else what would the households and home comforts come to? None of the women in the Passion Play of 1890 have remained spinsters. The following is the cast for 1900; Christ, Anton Lang, jun.; potter; Herod, Jochus Lang, sen., woodcarver; Peter, Thomas Rendl, sen., woodcarver; John, Peter Rendl, jun., woodcarver; Jacobus, Matthias Dedler, a descendant of the composer of the music to the Passion Play; Pilate, Sebastian Bauer, captain of the Fire Brigade; Caiphas, Sebastian Lang, sexton; Annas, Martin Oppenrieder, woodcarver; Nathaniel, Gregor Breitsamter, wood dealer; Judas, Johann Zwick, painter, Rabbi Andreas Lang, woodcarver; Joseph Arimathea, Andreas Braun, woodcarver, Nicodemus, Wilheim Rutz, tailor; Leading Chorist, Jacob Rutz; Mary, Anna Flunger, the postman's daughter; Martha, Maria Schwab, woodcarver's daughter, Magdalen Bertha Wolf, innkeeper's daughter, and Josef Mayer, who speaks the prologue.

This year's cast shows that quite new talents have sprung up, and the new Christ bears a name which plays no part in the performances of 1890. A member of the always distinguished Lang family, this new Christ is quite a young man, and ten years ago, disappeared in the crowd of performers who surrounded the chief actors, or posed for the pictures. Mary, who is barely twenty, was perhaps one of the little girls who shared Adam and Eve's hard life, but she scarcely dreamed that she would take the very first part in the new play. The Oberammergauers are very strict as to who may act with them, and not even neighbours from communities close by, are admitted. They cannot help feeling that they are a peculiar people, having dwelt upon the sacred subjects they perform, for centuries, and the fact that in the interval they have busied themselves with artistic work such as their wood-carving is, has awakened a sense of refinement in them that distinguishes them from all other Bavarian country people. They avoid the dialect which they cannot speak on the stage and they bear themselves in everyday life much as they do in the Scriptural parts allotted to them. The use of wigs is strictly prohibited, as is also paint and powder. The Oberammergauers, therefore allow their hair to grow long, and it is this peculiarity which makes them easily recognisable even when they are in the midst of a crowd of country people on a fete day in Munich. A peasant in knee-breeches of leather with a grey "Joppe," a Tyrolean hat, a pipe, and long curling hair is sure to be an Oberammergauer, and if, and if he is addressed he will answer in pure German, scarcely tinted with the mountain dialect, and he will be polite and interesting. This picturesqueness does not extend to their dwelling-houses, which from being the pretty wooden chalet with shingle roof and stones to keep it from flying away in the storms of the mountain winter, have become solid brick buildings painted a brilliant white, with, red tile roofs, green shutters, and balconies covered with blooming flower-pots and creepers. For while the Passion Play has been rehearsed, the village has undergone a complete renovation—every houses is scrupulously clean, coquettish, and pretty, and each is able to give accommodation even to the fastidious visitor from afar. Every little cottage is changed into a boardinghouse and when Nicodemus has ended his part in the descent from the Cross, he changes his classic clothing for the leather breeches and hob-nailed boots, and runs home to help his wife make the lodgers comfortable.

The only exception is the performer of Christ. It would shock the majority of the spectators to know what he has to undergo from the time when he is nailed to the Cross to the end of the play. Only the training of many months enables him to support the physical strain, and hours of complete prostration follow each performance. In all those who have learnt to love the Passion Play, interest this year centres in the person of Anton Lang, and how he will perform his part. Even those who went to see Joseph Mayer for the first time in 1890 could be sure of his efficiency from what had been said of him in previous years. But Anton Lang is new to the part and new to the public. Will he prove himself worthy of the confidence placed in his powers? Will he be majestic and gentle, mild and sad, the personification of love the victim of man's hate, as Mayer was? He cannot help being Mayers's disciple, and he will do his best. But shall we be able to take him seriously from first to last, as we could take Mayer?

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations have assembled in Budapest, and were received by the Emperor in the Castle at Buda. After hearing the addresses of the Presidents, his Majesty addressed them from the Throne a significant speech, the most interesting passage of which is as follows: "The political situation of the monarchy has suffered no change in the few months that have passed since the last meeting of the Delegations. Our long and intimate connection with our allies, which, during my recent visit to his Majesty the German Emperor, has again become apparent in so prominent a manner, is made perfect by the excellent relations in which we stand towards the Powers, and especially in the firm lasting understanding with the Russian Empire on all questions touching the Nearer East. We derive from this situation the confidence that the monarchy will continue to enjoy the blessings of peace. My War Administrators, in this as in past years, have restricted their extra demands to the utmost necessities only. The extra expenses are to cover the cost of trials in artillery, indispensable buildings, &c." Two sentences in this speech are specially noticed—the Emperor's referring to his allies in the plural, meaning that he considered Italy present in Berlin, and the entirely new reference to the Nearer Orient, which is supposed to signify that, while Turkey and Greece are left out of the question altogether, Austria and Russia have fully agreed upon their respective shares of the sphere of influence in the countries of the Balkan Peninsula.

Count Goluchowski, speaking before the Budget Commission of the Delegations, referred at length to the South African War. He said; "The confidence I expressed some months ago that the conflagration between England and the South African Republics would have no threatening effect upon the reciprocal relations of the Great Powers has hitherto been happily confirmed, and there is every reason for the hope that we shall, in future also, be preserved from surprises in this quarter. There is certainly cause for being rejoiced at this fact. Still, our most ardent desire is to see the war take a speedy end. It is difficult to foretell when this will happen, but it must be taken for certain that friendly mediation is altogether out of the question, and indeed it could only be successful if both belligerents applied for it, which is not the case."

With regard to the Franco-Russian negotiations for the conclusion of the Loan French capitalists, under the leadership of the Rothschilds, do not think the present condition of the money market favourable to the Russian loan project. The French Government, however, would, on certain conditions be induced to favour Russia's wishes. The chief condition is the Czar's visit to Paris, but the difficulties lie in the question, which is to come first:—the binding promise to come to Paris, or the lending of the money? The French insisted upon the priority of their demand, whilst the Czar is said to be very annoyed and indignant at his having been personally made the object of such bargaining. For the present his Paris journey, and with it the realisation of the Russian project, has become very problematical; but the resourceful Finance Minister, M. de Witte, has not yet abandoned all hope of finding a way out of the dilemma.

MILITARY NEWS.

PROPOSALS are before the Government of India for the instruction annually at the headquarter stations of the three corps of Sappers and Miners of small squads of native officers and non-commissioned officers from the Pioneer regiments.

THE Government of India have sanctioned promotions being made in the batteries of Royal Artillery in India from the date of embarkation of the N.C.O.'s who have recently been sent home to meet the increase authorised for the Royal Horse and Field Artillery.

A CIRCULAR memorandum has been issued from Army Headquarters to the four Commands directing a special practical course of musketry to be carried out by three or four selected Native Regiments in each Command. This is the outcome of the experiment last year with some battalions in the Punjab, the results of which were very encouraging. The regiments which have .303 rifles are not to be selected, as it is considered desirable they should execute a steady course of range practice during the first year of their rearmament.

NEWS has been received of the death in Bloemfontein, on the 2nd instant of Lieutenant C. H. B. Adams-Wylie, Indian Medical Service, from enteric fever.

THE services of Lieutenant J. D'Oyly, 19th Bombay Infantry have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

CAPTAIN E. ST. A. WATLE, 10th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad, during the absence on leave of Captain A. T. H. Newnham.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. Mc CLOGHRY, I. M. S., (Bombay) has been appointed Medical Officer, Sind Volunteer Rifles, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Bainbridge, I. M. S., resigned.

2ND LIEUTENANT CANTLEY, 4th Dragoon Guards, arrived from England in the R. I. M. S. Clive on the 4th instant, and proceeded on duty with draft of 15th Hussars to Deolali.

MAJORS C. J. CORFIELD and D. M. Thompson, Indian Staff Corps, have been appointed Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class.

THE Rev. Charles Sheldon, who was recently allowed to show the readers of the "Topeka Chronicle" how a "Christian" newspaper should be edited in modern days, and received £1,000 as his week's pay, has given a fifth of his salary to the Indian Famine Fund.

HARDLY any crop in the sorely stricken Central Provinces has come off worse than the linseed crop. To begin with, only a quarter of the usual area was sown and over this limited tract the effect of the drought has been so terrible that only one district has even half a normal outturn, and in some districts the yield represents only one-fourteenth of last year's. For the provinces as a whole the crop cannot be taken at more than a fifth of the normal.

THE Emperor William's message to India was by no means unanimously endorsed in Germany, if we may believe a certain Baron Carl von Tauengen who has published in a Bavarian newspapers an open letter to the Kaiser, in which, in the name of South Germany, he denies that sympathy or love is felt in that country for India. The only sympathy felt is for the poor Indian population, which has been tyrannised over for centuries. He asks is there no one in the environment of the Kaiser who will tell his Majesty the true feelings of the German people towards the English. Although the Baron claims to speak for South Germany, probably voices only the opinion of the Pan-Germans, and at Munich an energetic protest was made against his letter.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

OILSEEDS.

THE final general memorandum on the oilseeds crop, 1899-1900 reads as follows:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The failure of the rains which has culminated in the disastrous famine now prevailing in Western and Central India, has affected the oilseeds crop as severely as it has dealt with the crops of food-grains. Throughout the central zone of the country, from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, the cultivation of linseed has resulted in almost complete failure. In Berar the failure is absolute; in Bombay a nominal yield of only 627 tons is expected; in the Nizam's Territory and the Central Provinces a larger return has been obtained, but it is miserably small. The extent of the misfortune will be apparent from the comparison subjoined between the average yield stated in tons, and the yield obtained this year in each of these regions.

	Average.	Present season.
Central Provinces.....	61,619	4,311
Berar	17,249	nil
Nizam's Territory.....	13,243	1,505
Bombay	33,348	627

Thus the total crop gathered does not amount to 6,500 tons where the average crop over a period of five years represents 125,000 tons. The cultivator has therefore lost 118,000 tons of linseed, representing a value, at the price of Rs. 80 per ton, of about 95 lakhs of rupees. In the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, on the other hand, the crop, though not so good as it was last year, is but little below the average in the North-West and is better than the average in Bengal. The total yield of linseed for all the reporting provinces is estimated at 295,074 tons, the average being 382,929 tons, while last year's yield was about 428,000 tons. These figures, however, include a very rough estimate of the production of linseed sown with food-grains, and used for local consumption, in the North-Western Provinces. Excluding these estimates, as not affecting the exportable quantity of linseed, the yield may be thus reckoned:

	Tons.
This year	206,210
Last year	336 610
Average	312,761

or, roughly, about two-thirds of the average of the last five years, the average it should be remembered having been reduced by bad seasons.

The harvest of rapeseed, that is, of rape and mustard, for there is no distinction in practice between the two, is also an unqualified failure in Bombay where a reutrn of only 65 tons is estimated over an area returning on the average more than 13,000 tons. In Northern India, as in the case of linseed, conditions are better in Bengal, the crop being more than the average, though much smaller than last year. In the North-Western Provinces the yield is a little below the average, but in the Punjab the crop is extremely poor, a yield of less than 27,000 tons being expected compared with an average of nearly 89,000 tons and yield of 56,000 tons last year. Excluding the quantities grown with food-crops in the North-Western Provinces, which are used for local consumption and for which the estimates are very rough, the harvest of rape and mustared ompares with the average and the yield of last year as follows:—

Present season	450,769
Last year.....	567 698
Average	545,285

being about four-fifths of an average crop.

The quantity of linseed and rapeseed exported by sea to foreign countries in each of the last seven years was (in tons):—

	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
1893-94	512,259	365,954
1894-95	450,819	237,684
1895-96	281,429	117,490
1896-97	267,508	94,450
1897-98	2,17,170	177,263
1898-99	441,342	239,143
1899-1900..	354,655	170,449

The trade has been on a low level since 1895-96. In consequence of a succession of bad seasons. In 1898-99 there was a recovery with the return of good rains, but last year was again one of restricted exports, and the prospects for the present year are not hopeful.

In the following paragraphs the reports from the provinces are summarised:

In the Punjab the early cessation of the monsoon, the dry autumn months, and the lateness, and deficiency of, the winter rains, have had the natural result of diminished sowings and restricted yield of rapeseed. The fall of rain towards the end of January materially expanded the restricted area which had been sown up to that time, but the area actually sown was only 397,500 acres against 582,600 acres in 1898, being a decline of nearly one-third, but that was not a good year and the decline below the average of the preceding five years is about 48 per cent. About 30 per cent of the crop was grown on irrigated land, but even with that advantage the yield was very poor, owing partly to the failure of the supply of water in some of the canals and the quantity reaped is estimated at only 26,701 tons against 56,041, and it is not even a third of the average. In some places no yield at all was obtained, the crop having been cut when green and eaten as a vegetable by the people or given as fodder to the cattle.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh excessive rain in June and July was followed by a material deficiency in August and September and the three following months were exceptionally dry; fortunately rain fell about the middle of January and did much good to both linseed and rapeseed which were badly in need of rain. Owing to the continued drought the land especially that on which oilseeds are sown after an autumn crop, was too dry for sowing without previous irrigation. The area placed under linseed consequently was restricted to 338,494 acres being 106,264 acres or 22·8 per centless than in 1898. The area under rapeseed, which amounts to 63,995 acres, was smaller by 25·5 per cent.

There was also a marked decline in linseed and rapeseed sown in combination with other crops. The areas so occupied are estimated as under—

	1898-99. Acres.	1899-1900 Acres.
Linseed with Gram...	1,502,801	1,323,239
Linseed with other crops... ...	2,137,111	2,012,364
Rapeseed with wheat, barley etc,	8,518,414	8,159,056

The decline is due to the restricted cultivation of gram and barley.

The yield of pure linseed is estimated at 73,267 tons compared with 87,851 tons last year; and of pure rapeseed at 21,180 tons against 22,884 tons last year, the decline amounting to 16 per cent in the case of linseed and 7 per cent in the case of rapeseed.

The yield of the seeds, grown with other crops, is:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Linseed	91,281	89,161.
Rapeseed	110,983	729,471.

In Bengal the season was not favourable to the cultivation of oilseeds. The rainfall in the autumn months was in defect, and the want of rain was felt in many districts at sowing time, while an excess in others interfered with the proper germination of the seeds. The usefulness of the rain which fell in January was qualified by the injury done in some places by hail.

The normal area under all kinds of oilseeds is estimated at 4,101,300 acres, the area sown this year at 3,631 000 acres, and the area sown last year at 4,091,900 acres. It will thus be seen that the area this year falls short of the normal, and of last year's area by about 11 per cent. The yield of all kinds of oilseeds is estimated at 83 per cent of a normal crop against 95 per cent for the previous year.

Assuming 6 maunds per acre to be the average produce of linseed, mustard, and rapeseed, and 4 1-4 maunds per acre as that of til and other oilseeds, the gross yield of the oilseed crops in these provinces during the year under report amounts to 621,500 tons against 859,000 tons estimated to have been produced in the previous year. The decline is chiefly under the heads of "rapeseed and mustard" and of "other oilseeds" which appear to have suffered more from the unfavourable climatic conditions of the year than either til or linseed.

In Assam the late subsidence of the floods, combined with the late cessation of the rains, interfered with timely sowings which were therefore less extensive than in the preceding year and than the average. The yield, however, was almost equal to that of last year owing to favourable weather after the crop was sown. The area and yield are estimated as follows:—

	Acres.	Tons.
Average of five years ending... 1897-98	134,900	31·577
1898-99	134,856	21,891
1899-1900	119,110	21,789

In the Central Provinces, the want of moisture in the soil at sowing time, and the absence of the winter rains, told upon linseed seriously. Germination was exceedingly defective, and the plants which came up yielded but little seed. The area of 300 330 acres returned as under linseed is only a quarter of the average, and 63 per cent of the area of the previous year. The decline was greatest in the important linseed-growing tracts of Nagpur and Chhattisgarh. The crop did very badly throughout the province, and the yield of linseed for the province as a whole may be taken at one-fifth of the normal.

In Bombay linseed was a complete failure in Guzarat, no sowings being possible in consequence of the failure of the rains. In the Deccan the conditions are hardly better. Sowings were made on some 27,000 acres, this area being only a seventh of the average, but no crop was obtained over three-fifths of even this restricted area. In Khandesh about 300 acres only could be sown with this crop against an eight-year average of 80,000 acres. Nasik had 2,800 acres under linseed against the average of 57,000 acres; but here the crop survived only on one-fourth of the sown area. In Ahmednagar the September rain, though insufficient, was much better than in either of the above mentioned two districts and allowed 9,300 acres or about one-third of the average to be sown, on three-fourths of which the crops survived. In Karnatak the area sown about 60,000 acres, was two-thirds of the average. A third of this contracted area gave no crop, and on the remain der a nominal yield was obtained, representing only about six per cent of a normal crop.

The rapeseed crop is also practically a complete failure, some return having been obtained only in Cutch.

In Sind the area sown with rapeseed was 58 per cent below the average, and the crop is estimated to have yielded about 6,500 tons which is less than a third of the average.

In Berar also the crop is a disastrous failure. The area sown was restricted within the narrowest limits, but no yield at all was obtained. It is stated that even the best black soil failed to retain enough moisture to nourish the crop, and the plants withered before reaching maturity.

In the Nizam's Territory the area under linseed was 59 per cent and the yield as much as 89 per cent below the average. Mustard and rapeseed did not fare better, but these form a small crop.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

THE SECRETS OF DELAGOA BAY.

A SOUTH African correspondent writes to the "Pioneer" under date April 3:—Delagoa Bay is the natural entrance to the Transvaal. It is only 24 hours steaming north of Durban, no rough bar at the entrance, and a far shorter railway journey. There is a magnificent inner deep water anchorage—even to 30 feet of water up by Lingham Mills. True there is a sand bank at the entrance only giving 12 feet of water at neap tides; but this could soon by any respectable honest harbour board be dredged out to full depth. No wonder then the Transvaal Government objects to the port passing into English hands: no wonder the arbitration committee gave their curious award. No wonder Portugal hurries to pay the small amount awarded.

I have chanced to live five months at Lourenco Marques, and I know something of the inner ropes.

The port is all important to the Transvaal for their supplies of everything. As Portuguese territory it is neutral ground, and consequently all contraband of war is supposed to be stopped. The first lot in question, just before the war broke out was stopped, and then on the representations of the Transvaal allowed to go on. War borke out. The next mail was had was the visit of Messrs. Grezarouski-Dieprink, Sam Marks and Dr. Fehrson to Lourenco Marques on the 20th November. These gentlemen were having long interviews with the Governor-General, Everard the head of the customs, Albers, the director of the Netherlands pier and railway, the bank manager etc. and what was the result? A few days after the Gironde arrived and rumours of contraband passing through began.

There is a custom house at Lourenco Marques and a regular staff of employes, and there is the Netherlands Railway pier with cranes, a mile higher up the harbour. If any one does not like to land his goods at the custom house, he has only to get a permit from Everard and Albers and he may land them at this pier. Now tons of goods are landed here in the dead of night, the trains made up, and run off on the railway. There is a rule that no customs examination can take place unless the consignee is present. Who knows who is present at those weird hours of the night? Men on watch state only a tally clerk, and as few working hands as possible, chiefly Hollanders. With steamer after steamer it was the same. Then began the search at sea by our warships—but this is and was a farce. How cana ship be searched at sea to the bottom of her hold? The manifests can be looked at, but are the manifests correct? Are cases of milk but cases of milk? Are small cement drums contain only cements? Back the foreign ships were searched, and got the alarm. So they took to dropping their cargo at safe ports; and the cargo was brought on by other vessels as the produce of those ports—ports such as Diego Suarez and Jebouti opposite Aden. Consequently the fiasco when the German steamers were seized and the Transvaalers scored again. The order was given that mail steamers were not to be searched; but the wily foreigner had learned how to work the show and from the impunity with which it could be worked many a little firm joinedin. Lechawar of Pretoria arrives and charters two Portuguese steamers, the Limpopo and Lusitania, and quietly and openly goes to Madagascar for sugar! His boats arrive in due course; it is given out that pratique is not granted them at night and yet the men on watch say they were hard at it by night unloading into barges; and these barges going off with the stream away from any custom house—and this goes on with every steamer. One capital way of getting things ashore is the coal barge. This brings coal openly by day, and fills up at night with something else, and then openly goes off to one of the hostile firms' yards and is unloaded again at night. The water boats again can manage the thing easily: they bring water from the Umbeloos for the steamers as they must have pure water free from lime for their engines. What is easier than to fill the waterhold with cases and tow it off to Bombar on the Umbeloos, whence there is a good road over the Lebombo into Swaziland, which is Boer territory?

Then came the outcry against the ambulance corps passing through. The Portuguese had given leave for an Englisman to be posted at the custom house to see how fairly it was worked. But by the Consul's orders he could not insist on any case being searched; he could only report his impressions of what was going on. I understand his report was that the whole examination was a farce—that Potts the Transvaal Consul used to come down and stand by and that the examination of hundreds of cases lasted but a few minutes. Some were packed straight into the adjacent train without even the outside marks being looked at. Potts I see by the telegrams has been since fined £200 or so for running contraband, but what does this matter to him after the thousands made?

All the big firms and the Transvaal Government could buy the officials. The lesser lights anxious to join in used the roads. Goods are landed on the Tembe shore and hurried off by Kaffir labour to Tembe drift; thence on to Duponts place on the Lebombo; then away inland. In seven days relays of Kaffirs can get a case through to Dundee in Natal. And as owing to the stopping of the mines Kaffir labour is plentiful, any amount can go by this route.

Again, there is Chai Chai on the Limpopo, whence there is a good track "via" Majud and Matecuanes and the Hector Spruit road on to the railway—or you can go by a 3 foot 6 inch draught boat to Majua; thence on. This is by the St. George and Komati River—or you can go by boat to Bella Vista, thence by a good road to Tembe drift, and so on as before; or still further up this Maputa river a light boat can get away to near the new Republic east of Natal.

In fact by road and Kaffir labour contraband can get through any where.

Then take the firms of Lourenco Marques. They are all making money while they can and how they can. More than one man could be pointed out as now rolling in money who a few ago was very hard up.

Then take the wool trade. Does Government not realise that wool is money. Cheques and drafts cannot pass to Europe, but the Transvaal Government can buy the wool from the merchants in the Transvaal and ship it to the continent under assumed names, and sell there; and hundreds of tons of wool goes by every steamer.

Then there is the bar raw gold. Quantities of this go home, not quite openly; and no one seemed to care yet this was the produce of our mines.

Then take men. Every foreign steamer brings a big crowd of these, mostly calling themselves ambulance men; and these throw off their badges at Pretoria and swell the ranks against us. Not only are the fighting men but skilled artillerymen. See how different the Boer artillery is now to what it was in October when the shells did not burst. Many of the arrivals are artificers for the Pretoria factory.

What is to be done with these men? When we reach Pretoria are they to settle there as a standing menace to us—they are made burghers on arrival—or will they go off as marauding gangs, with a hand against everyone? They will say the Transvaal broke faith with them, and being destitute will start regular looting.

Then what about the renegade British? What about men like Dr. Fehrson, contractor to the Boer army before Ladysmith? About the hundreds of them who if not so bad are still at Johannesburg or Pretoria making money, supplying the Boers resident there with food supplies? Anyone who spoke hopefully of British success was turned out. These men are kept. Are they to remain afterwards and pose as loyal British? They are making fortunes while the really loyal men are turned out and ruined—starving as refugees. I think they might go and put up their abode among the hostile foreigners they have helped.

What about the Dutch man-of-war the Fresand at Delagoa Bay? Is she waiting to take Kruger and Rietz and Steyn away to save them from Helena? Her wardroom and cabins are not like those of a British man-of-war—all space for use and little comfort. She is fitted more like a grand liner. Is the road down to remain open for the great to escape, and the millions going with them of our money?

If through our wonderful good nature—perhaps dislike to any foreign complication just now (I don't use the word fear)—we must leave Delagoa Bay alone "pro tem," a good way to settle this port when we come in power at Pretoria would be to establish a custom house at Komati Poort, and stifle the place. It would be a fair return. Perhaps we might allow the one or two honest firms to have a favoured-nation sort of tariff as compensation for their loss by running straight.

SPECIAL attention will be directed to the famine relief returns during the next fortnight, as the climax should then be reached so far as regards the numbers on the works. If the monsoon sets in within that period in Bombay and extends inland to the Central Provinces an immediate exodus from the camps will take place of the able-bodied cultivators, but some weeks still have to pass before there can be any marked decline in the 1 1-4 millions now receiving gratuitous relief. The actual expenditure on the famine account will continue right up to the autumn judging by the experience of 1897.

CORDITE.

WE understand writes a contemporary that the suitability of cordite is again under discussion at home, a strong naval current having set in against it owing to the erosion caused in guns of large calibre and high muzzle velocity. A committee has been appointed with Lord Rayleigh as President to consider and report on the most suitable smokeless powder for use in the service type of guns. No one can possibly raise any objection to the appointment of this committee, with one of the most distinguished scientists to guide its deliberations; for, if naval experts are of opinion that the big guns on battleships and in large defence works deteriorate rapidly owing to the action of cordite, it is time to adopt a new explosive. India is very directly affected in the matter, for a cordite factory is about to be established in the Nilgiris, and certain initial expenditure has already been incurred. It may possibly be urged that work in connection with this factory should be suspended until Lord Rayleigh's committee has presented its report; but this would be a most serious step. In the first place the change from one form of smokeless explosive to another cannot be carried out without long climatic trials, for our soldiers and sailors serve in all quarters of the globe. Again, a change of propellent may also involve an alteration in the chambers of our big guns, for it by no means follows that the present chambering for cordite would suit a different kind of smokeless powder. It follows therefore that several years must elapse before cordite can be superseded in India, a country in which climatic considerations have particularly to be taken into account. Moreo ver the necessity for the change does not apply to the Army in India, as the movement started at home owes its origin, as we have said to the erosion in big naval guns having been brought to notice. The erosion in rifles and field guns is quite another matter and the difficulty that was originally experienced in this matter seems to have been quite got over. So far there have been no complaints from South Africa regarding the behaviour of cordite. We know also that it has stood satisfactorily the severest tests in the various campaigns on the North-West Frontier since 1895, carried on in extremes of heat and cold. Another point is that whatever alteration may be made in the nature of our smokeless powder some form of gun-cotton—which is one of the chief ingredients of cordite—will still be a powerful constituent of it. A gun-cotton factory will, therefore, in any case be required in India, and the works in the Nilgiri Hills should be proceeded with as quickly as possible. If the factory be established and turns out cordite sufficient to meet the wants of the whole Indian Army it will pay for itself before any new propellent can be introduced. To call a halt now would be infinitely mischievous. India should be self-supporting in the matter of munitions of war, and it should be in a position to manufacture smokeless powder on a large scale, whether it be cordite or any other of the gun-cotton group of explosives. The Government would be well advised to press forward with their factory: it has taken years to reach even the present stage, and to re-open the question now would mean still further delay.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 7.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Mr Justice S T Candy Barrister at Law I C S to act as Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature Bombay during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir Lawrence H Jenkins Knight Barrister at Law or pending further orders.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A M T Jackson I C S acting Political Agent Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country is granted furlough for one year.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W M Hudson I C S to act as Political Agent Jawnar during the absence of Mr E Lawrence B A Oxon I C S or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr Ranchodal Harishankar Aval Karkun Bavisi Thana in the Mahi Kantha Agency with the powers of a third class Magistrate.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr A S Moriarty I C S deceased:—Mr J J Heaton I C S to be first grade Judge and Sessions Judge; Mr E M Pratt I C S to be second grade Judge and Sessions Judge; and Mr M B Tyabji I C S to be third grade Judge and Sessions Judge.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut S M Brooke 7th Bombay Lancers to officiate as Cant Magte at Jacobabad in addition to his Military duties vice Capt H N Roome proceeding on leave

Lieut S M Bruce is further appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested, within the limits of the Military Contonment of Jacobabad.

Mr C C Watson I C S Asst Collr in the district of Poona, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

The Govr in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Ramrao Jogappa Basrur acting Mahalkari petha Bhatkal in the district of Kanara to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Maneklal first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Poona and Satara to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar with power under section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ahmednagar Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district, Rao Bahadur Waman Mahadev Bodas first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur to be Joint first class Subordinate Judge at Ratnagiri with power under section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Ratnagir, Dist as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district, Khan Bahadur Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala Special Judge under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act to be special first class Subordinate Judge under the same Act for the districts of Poona and Satara in addition to his own duties and Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vaman Gupte first class Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar to be special first class Subordinate Judge under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur in addition to his own duties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E L Cappel C I E I C S Collr of Dharwar is granted furlough for fourteen months.

Mr W D Wilkins Supt of Land Records and Agriculture northern Divn has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for one month

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P R Cadell I C S to act as first Asst to the Collr of Land Revenue Customs and Opium and Supt of Stamps and Stationery Bombay vice Mr C C Boyd I C S pending further orders.

Mr J Dodgson Deputy Conservator of forests, fourth grade is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Sea Customs Act, 1878 H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under section 6 thereof to appoint for the Port of Bombay Mr P R Cadell I C S first Asst to the Collr of Land Revenue Customs and Opium Bombay to exercise all the powers conferred and to perform all the duties imposed on a Customs Collr and b under the proviso to section 182 thereof to limit the powers of the said officer under that section to those indicated in clause b of the same.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence on leave of Mr C A Fogson or pending further orders:—Mr F J A Hill second class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue to act as first class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue Mr E P Close third class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue to act as second class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue Mr C H Macnamara acting fourth class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue to act as third class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue and Mr F A Ingle to act as fourth Class Asst Collr of Salt Revenue.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H D Rendall I C S to be Personal Asst to the Collr of the Panch Mahals vice Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalje Kaiga.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT

The Reverend G R A Courtice M A has been appointed by the Secry of State for India a Cha

MEN AND MATTERS.

MR. JAMES MACKEY GLOVER is the son of Mr. James Mackey, an Irish patriot in the seventies, and a grandson of Professor J. W. Glover, the well-known composer, and editor of "Moore's Irish Melodies." Born in 1861, Glover spent his early life as a deputy organist in Dublin, what time he also served his apprenticeship to a local chemist. He was rescued from this occupation by his grandfather, in 1879, and sent to France to finish his musical education. He was musical director of the Olympic in 1881, and of the Empire, Leicester Square, in 1885, and has been through the entire round of not only every London theatre, but of every hall and theatre in the United Kingdom, from John o'Groats to Land's End. He has conducted *Faust* with a band of three and a five-octave harmonium at Paisley, and with a band of seventy at Covent Garden.

Glover's "other occupation" is journalism, in which capacity he was the musical critic of the *Weekly Sun* and the *Sun* for six years. He was at one time attached to the *Daily Mail* staff, and no week passes in which he does not contribute something to at least half-a-dozen papers. He has a nose like Cyrano de Bergerac, and a conducting method like a semaphor signal. Married not long ago to a handsome wife, he has settled down to operawriting and Drury Lane., with Bexhill as a holiday.

Miss Kate Rorke, one of our most charming and sympathetic of actresses, who is playing *The Squire* to delighted audiences in the provinces, has just re-entered the bonds of matrimony. Miss Rorke was married directly after Easter, but as she had not taken everyone into her confidence, the marriage has only just been announced. The ceremony took place on April 18th, at St. Mary's, Mortlake, by the Rev. Father Hogan. Miss Rorke, who is the widow of the late Mr, E. W. Gardiner, the well-known actor, is now married to a doctor—a Mr. Douglas Cree, a tall, good-looking man, with a fair moustache, who has an excellent practice in the comparatively new suburb of West Hampstead.

Melba is in London again, and criticism, as we listen to her matchless voice, is hushed. Enough that the Queen of Song has returned, and opened her Parliament of Hearts. It is given to some singers to please the general public, to others to satisfy the artistic few; but Melba can enchant the gallery, whilst giving the most fastidious musician no loop hole fot carping at her rendering of his work. Among err many valued possessions is an album in which composers and executants have written their impressions of her singing. Poor Goring Thomas, in that delicate hand of his, inscribes; "Jaime, et je suis aime—a phrase I shall never again hear sung without thinking of your lovely singing of the same."

Delibes, after hearing Melba in his own opera, *Lakme* (the music of which, by the way, suits her to perfection) wrote: "Dans une sorte de reverie j'entendes votre voix ideale interpretant cette invocation jusqu'au trille final avec une purete surhumaine et cela me causait l'impression peut etre la plus vive et la plus delicieuse que j'aie ressentie a l'audition d'une de mes œuvres." Nor must I forget the inscription of Melbas singing mistress, for whom she has so warm an attachment, the world-famous, Marchesi-Que Dieu protege ma chere eleve, Nelly Melba, et qu'en chantant enchantant le monde elle se souvienne quelquefois de son affectionee Mathilde Marchesi.' Gounod writes merely, "A Mme, Melba a ma parfaite Ophelie.

Melba as a pupil was one in a hundred thousand When taken, still a mere girl, to sing for the first time to Madame Marchesi, the most prominent of living connoisseurs, her triumphant ease in mastering trills and cadenzas, and the charm of her natural method were at once apparent. After hearing her would-be pupil sing a second aria, Marchesi rushed out of the room. "Salvatore!" she cried to her husband, who was listening in an adjacent room, N'est ce pas? J'ai enfin une etoile

Mr. Sargent, whose portrait group of the three beautiful sisters of the Under-Secretary for War gained such a signal compliment from the Prince of Wales, is in private life one of the most unassuming of men. He is not only a great painter but an enthusiastic musician, though his execution may not be equal to his enthusiasm. He is not a great sportsman. though at different times he has endeavoured, with more diligence than success, to attain proficiency in croquet, lawn tennis bicycling, and on the hunting field

Apropos of the last, an amusing anecdote may be worth recording. Sargent was staying at Faird, ford with his compatriot and brother academician, Edwin Abbey, for a few days' hunting, His host was changing his clothes after a long day when he heard cries of "Horrible I Horrible!" proceeding from Sargent's bedroom. Alarmed. he rushed in, only to find his friend woefully surveying the ruins of a new top hat, "My dear fellow," he cried, "what's the matter ?t "You see that hat," said Sargent. "My horse put his foot through it to-day; I was thinking how terrible is would have been if my head had been inside it"

Another story serves well to illustrate the vagueness of the artistic temperament. Sargent was asked to dinner on Christmas Day. He wrote to his hostess to accept the invitation, but added, "You do not mention the date, but as I see that last year Christmas Day fell on the twenty-fifth, I suppose this year it will be on the tweuty-sixth ?" For the rest, Sargent is a man who never forgets a friend, or misses an opportunity to do a kind action. No amount of praise will ever turn his head, and no amount of adverse criticism has ever upset his temper—and adverse criticism was not wanting a few years ago. Too shy to shine in general company he can talk well on such coogenial subjects as Wagner, Faure, or Mrs. Meynell's Essays, but "Tra, la, la" is the strongest expression of disappointment or remorse he has ever been known to use.

The charming English landscapes of Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A., once again refresh the jaded eye at the Academy. Whoever else fails or disappoints, this artist's quiet mountain, woodland or river scenery is always there to soothe or gratify. The witty saying of Bishop Magee at the Academy banquet several years ago may be remembered by some. When called upon to speak, he apologised for his little knowledge of art and that his purse was too slender to purchase much that he loved. But he told his audience that he had one gem in his palace, a lovely English landscape. "Some perchance, he continued, may know the many worries of a bishop's life, but when I have been tired to the utmost, and I feel my temper giving way—why then if I can but sit down quietly in my study and gaze at my picture over the mantlepiece, I gradually get into such a peaceful frame of mind that even a curate could play with me?" Ionly learnt this week that the picture in question was one painted by Mr. Leader.

It is known to very few that this popular and ever-pleasing painter is not known by the surname of his birth. He has been known for many a long year as Benjamin Williams Leader, but his original name was Benjamin Leader Williams. When he first began to exhibit, some thirty-five years or more ago, there were several Williams's exhibiting, and one of like initials. Following the advice of friends, he transposed his patronymics and adopted Leader as is final surname. He is the son of the late Mr. Edward Leader Williams, the able engineer of the Severn navigation. He had a charming house close to the cathedral church of Worcester, where all his large family were born, to each of whom was given the penultimate name of Leader. They are a gifted family. The eldest brother, Sir Edward Leader Williams, was designer and chief engineer of the Manchester Ship Canal; he was knighted in 1894.

Mr. Leader married a Miss Eastlake, and they live at a charming country house near Shere, Surrey, called Burrows Cross. Two of his family inherit their parents tastes. The eldest son is decidedly gifted, and will probably ere long be heard of, as he has now decided to adopt art as a profession. He shares with one of his sisters a spacious studio that his father has recently erected for their use in the grounds of Burrows Cross.

Madame Antoinette Sterling, who was for so many seasons the joy and pride of the Ballad Concert goers has a family growing up round her who must indeed make her feel that the "younger generation is tapping at the door," and likely to make themselves heard, too! Madame Sterling's sons and daughter inherit their mother's musical talent, and in the daughter's case yet another good gift has been added. Miss Jean Makinlay is a born actress, and possesses all the requisites for success—youth, energy, perseverance, and an intense love of her art, as well as a touch of real genius. Miss Mackinlay, who is of medium height, is somewhat powerfully built. She looks strong—physically, morally, and mentally. She has quick, grey-blue eyes, a beautifully-shaped mouth (with a suggestion of irony in its curves), and masses of brown hair that drift away from the broad low brow, in a fashion that recalls the mother's earlier style. Indeed, there is a good deal of Madame Sterling in her handsome and attractive young daughter.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

The reason for that is to be sought in the force of habit. But habits should be broken through, and Van Houten's Cocoa taken, now that it has been proved to be a much healthier and more delicious drink than Tea and Coffee, while at the same time so nourishing and easily digested.

For the Nerves, also, Van Houten's Cocoa is so much better; because, although it is equally refreshing, it has not the pernicious after-effects upon the nerves, such as follow after using Tea or Coffee.

It is not an expensive habit to use Van Houten's Cocoa; indeed, after actual trial of various brands, and even loose cocoa, many persons have discovered that Van Houten's Cocoa is not only the best and most delicious, but it is also the most economical.

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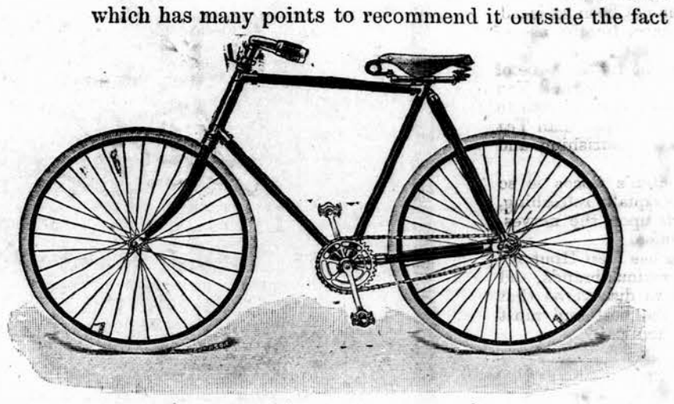

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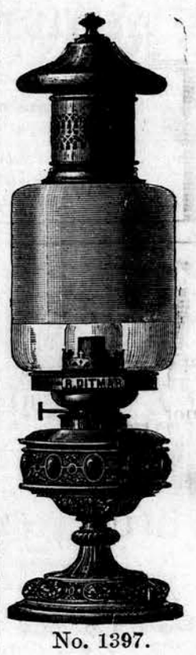

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